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DAYAN
Moshe

WED APR 9 1986

Moshe Dayan's Controverisal Antiquities Collection Goes on Display

By ARTHUR MAX
Associated Press Writer

JERUSALEM (AP) -- Four years after the death of Israeli soldier and statesman Moshe Dayan, the public will get its first look at the antiquities that critics say he plundered from the nation.

Among the 1,000 items in Dayan's collection that will go on display Tuesday at the Israel Museum are rare pieces that will help archaeologists learn more about the history of the Holy Land.

Other items are junk, and Dayan apparently was hoodwinked into buying some forgeries, according to Tallay Ornan, a museum curator.

Dayan bought about half the antiques, and Mrs. Ornan said he pirated the rest in private excavations that are banned in Israel.

By law, all discoveries must be reported to the government's Department of Antiquities, and artifacts must be bought through licensed dealers.

The museum bought the collection for $1 million from Dayan's widow, Rachel. Museum spokesman Mike Segal said the pieces probably were worth twice that much, and their association with Dayan would have increased their market value.

In the museum's basement workroom, technicians preparing for the exhibit repaired 45 Canaanite clay coffins with faces carved on the lids in imitation of Egyptian mummy cases.

Metal shelves were crammed with earthenware jugs, fertility dolls and odd pieces like a 3,500-year-old, cow-shaped baby's rattle.

Dayan wrote that his most treasured piece was a 9,000-year-old ritual face mask that was plowed up by an Arab tractor driver in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

``It is a human face, but one that strikes terror in its beholder. If there be any power able to banish evil spirits, it must assuredly dwell in this mask,'' he wrote in his 1978 book, ``Living with the Bible.''

Dayan, the military chief of staff in the 1950s, was defense minister during the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli Wars. As foreign minister from 1977 to 1979, he helped engineer the peace treaty with Egypt, Israel's first with an Arab country.

An amateur archaeologist for 30 years, Dayan represented a generation of Jews born in their ancestral land who felt personal links with such figures as King David. Dayan roamed the countryside, guided by the Bible.

``Dayan was a romantic. He was not interested in true archaeology. He let his imagination go in a naive way, which scientists cannot do,'' Mrs. Ornan said in an interview.

Using his contacts and influence, Dayan got advance notice of new finds and bought rare discoveries from Arabs at bargain prices.

When he was chief of staff and later as defense minister, Dayan scoured the country in army helicopters and jeeps, and sometimes diverted troops to help him burrow through mounds of rubble to reach an archaeological treasure.

He had sharp intuition, but some of his worst acquisitions were made shortly before he died in October 1981, when his eyesight was failing.

``He was an antiquities robber,'' said Mrs. Ornan. ``He took advantage of his political and military position. That's the worst thing, and nobody ever said anything.'' No action was ever taken against Dayan.

Dayan's defenders said he rescued valuable artifacts that might otherwise be lost under construction sites or sold by Arab dealers to Jordan.

Although the museum has come under some criticism in the Israeli press for buying and displaying a collection obtained in a questionable manner, Mrs. Ornan said it was ``important to restore objects that belong to the people back to the people.''

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M. Dayan

MONDAY NOV 2 1981

Leaves Fortune, Antiquities To Wife

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- Moshe Dayan, the late war hero, left his prized archeological collection, house and personal fortune to his second wife, Rachel, according to a copy of the will published today in the daily Yedioth Ahronoth.

Dayan willed an apartment in Tel Aviv to his two grandchildren by his eldest son, Ehud, and two vacant lots to be shared among Ehud and Dayan's other children, daughter Yael and son Assaf.

The will bequeaths to Mrs. Dayan the house they shared in suburban Tel Aviv from the time of their marriage in 1973. It also gives her all his cash, stocks and royalties from books, plus payments related to his 33 years as a military leader, member of Parliament, defense and foreign minister.

Rachel Dayan, 55, married the Israeli war hero two years after he was divorced from his first wife Ruth, mother of his children.

The extent of the fortune was not known. Mrs. Dayan's lawyer said he did not know what she would do with the archeological collection, and she could not be contacted because she still is in mourning. Dayan died of a heart attack Oct. 16. He was 66.

His vast collection of ancient Israeli artifacts was his favorite pastime, and he often went on private digging expeditions. He was almost killed in 1968 when a cave collapsed.

Critics accused Dayan of breaking the law by taking artifacts that should have gone to the state, but the military leader had claimed he dug up relics that otherwise would have been lost through neglect.

According to the will, if Mrs. Dayan had died before her husband, all his property would have been divided among his children.

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DAYAN

FRIDAY OCT 23 1981

Asks No Monuments To His Memory

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- Moshe Dayan, the patch-eyed ex-general and statesman synonymous with Israel's growth as a nation in war and peace, asked that no monuments be erected in his honor, according to his will, published today in an Israeli newspaper.

``I ask my friends not to initiate any action to perpetuate my memory,'' says the will published in the daily Yedioth Ahronoth.

Dayan died one week ago of a heart attack at age 66.

The will also asked that there be no eulogies or gun salutes at his funeral and that no monument or institution be named after him.

Indeed, his simple military funeral last Sunday was held without eulogies or salvoes. In the five days since he was buried thousands of sightseers and mourners have visited the grave in the cemetery of Nahalal, the Galilee village of his boyhood.

The published portion of the will does not divulge Dayan's assets or give the distribution of his personal belongings, which include money from book royalties and a vast personal collection of archeological treasures.

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SADAT DAYAN ✓

MONDAY OCT 19 1981

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Dayan And Sadat Share Bond In Battle, In Peace, In Death

EDITOR'S NOTE -- Anwar Sadat and Moshe Dayan, two giants on the Middle East scene, died 10 days apart. Enemies on the battlefield and later partners in making peace, here is what they had to say about each other.

By LARRY THORSON
Associated Press Writer

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- They had much in common. Two soldiers, born of simple roots. They met in Jerusalem and from the ashes of hatred, helped forge a bond that paved the way for peace. Moshe Dayan, who followed Anwar Sadat in death, remembers the Egyptian leader in his last book.

``The president of Egypt was angry, and my own fuse was also getting rather short.''

Thus Dayan wrote of his first working meeting with Sadat on Nov. 20, 1977. Sadat was on his breakthrough journey to Jerusalem, lunching with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Foreign Minister Dayan and a few other top aides. Sadat wanted to know what Israel would offer in peace negotiations. Dayan suggested setting up a mechanism to continue talks and Sadat angrily replied that such a body was unnecessary.

``I said brusquely that if his object was to discuss basic issues, then the program of his visit left no time for it,'' Dayan wrote in his last book, ``Breakthrough.''

Despite an ominous cloud of distrust, ``I felt he honestly wanted to end the successive series of wars with Israel, and this desire would bring him closer to our position,'' Dayan wrote.

The two countries took 18 months to agree on a peace treaty, but the public record indicates that Sadat and Dayan -- who died just 10 days apart -- never reached a warm, personal peace in almost four years of occasional meetings.

Dayan, who had a reputation as the one top Israeli figure who liked and understood Arabs and knew how to deal with them, noted that Sadat always hugged and kissed Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and embraced Begin.

``With me, the relationship was correct, and no more than that,'' Dayan wrote. ``His coolness started with his first visit to Jerusalem...''

Coolness was perhaps the best that could be expected between two former military men who had faced each other at the command of ferocious battles in the desolate Sinai Peninsula. To Dayan, it was ``my beloved Sinai,'' and to Sadat, ``my sacred Sinai.''

Dayan's army conquered Sinai twice and Sadat's army reclaimed Egypt's honor in 1973 by crossing the Suez Canal and winning Sinai territory from troops under then-Defense Minister Dayan.

Sadat's writings clearly depict Dayan as a principal enemy in the early 1970s. His autobiography, ``In Search of Identity,'' says Sadat made the Egyptian city al-Qantara a main objective in his 1973 war plans because Dayan once urged Israelis to defend Israeli-held territory starting there by the Suez Canal.

``This was one of the main reasons why I showed such interest in al-Qantara,'' Sadat wrote, ``for I had always hoped to reply to Dayan by saying: `Your dream has been shattered forever.'''

In 1973, Dayan spoke of building a big port city at Yamit in Israeli-occupied Sinai. Sadat was livid, according to the book, ``Road To Ramadan,'' by Egyptian journalist Mohammed Heikal.

``Look at that,'' Heikal quoted Sadat as saying. ``If it was only for that one statement of Dayan's, I think we should go to war... Every word spoken about Yamit is a knife pointing at me personally and at my self-respect.'' Yamit was built, and will soon be relinquished to Egypt.

After the 1973 Mideast War, Sadat dealt with Israel and Dayan indirectly through then-U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who worked out separation-of-forces agreements in 1974 and 1975. Dayan left the Israeli government in 1974, blamed by critics for Israel's initial battlefield losses in 1973. He returned as Begin's foreign minister in 1977.

At the Camp David conference sponsored by President Jimmy Carter, Sadat and Dayan held one private talk. Dayan's book says that when Sadat brought up the painful subject of Yamit, Dayan retorted it was Israel's response to the Arab's repeated calls for war.

``The course of this dialogue was not to Sadat's liking,'' Dayan wrote. ``The smile disappeared, and opposite me sat an angry and troubled man.''

But in the end, the Camp David conference established the framework for peace and Dayan was instrumental in negotiating details of the peace treaty signed in March 1979.

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Soldier-Statesman Is Laid To Rest
By ARTHUR MAX
Associated Press Writer

DAYAN

MONDAY OCT 19 1981

NAHALAL, Israel (AP) -- He called himself a farmer, a peasant of the land, and he was laid to rest among the Galilee fields he loved. But Moshe Dayan left a legacy of peace born out of the battles he helped win.

He asked for and received a simple funeral, this man who more than any symbolized the emerging nation of Israel and went deepest to the ancient roots of its warrior kings

His plain timber casket was buried Sunday on a hilltop overlooking the fields and orchards of his boyhood home on this collective farm his parents helped establish and he helped defend.

There were no eulogies and no rifle fire over the freshly dug grave, but thousands came to mourn.

There were diplomats and politicians in suits and ties, farmers in their khaki work clothers, soldiers under arms and white-robed Arabs among those who filed past the flag-draped casket to pay final respects.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin stood alone at silent attention to pay tribute to the man who as his foreign minister helped negotiate the peace with Egypt, the first, and so far, only Arab nation to recognize the Jewish state.

Butros Ghali, Egypt's minister of State for Foreign Affairs with whom Dayan worked closely on the 1979 peace treaty, led a large delegation. The United States was represented by Attorney General William French Smith.

Dayan died in the arms of his wife, Rachel, at suburban Tel Aviv hospital Friday at age 66 after suffering two heart attacks. He had battled cancer for several years and was in failing health.

Though he spent little time in Nahalal in later life, it was his wish to be buried in the settlement's pastoral Jezreel Valley cemetery. He told of having a recurring dream in recent years in which he climbed the hill to graveyard and came upon a cave where, exhausted, he found peace.

Dayan's two sons, Ehud, a farmer, and Assaf, an actor, said Kaddish, the Hebrew prayer for the dead, while their father was laid to rest beside the graves of his parents, Russian immigrants who helped found Nahalal 60 years ago, and his brother Zohar who was killed in the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

Dayan's second wife Rachel, 55, whom he married in 1973, stood at graveside holding the simple cloth hat Dayan wore when gardening. Composed through most of the ceremony, she wept as she picked a yellow flower from the chest-high pile of wreaths and walked away.

Also attending was his first wife, Ruth, who divorced him in 1971.

Dayan, who first learned to use a gun at Nahalal, led Israeli troops in the wars of 1948 and 1956. He was defense minister during Israel's lightening 1967 war victory, but his legendary image was blackened when Israel was caught off guard by the invading armies of Egypt and Syria in 1973.

After helping to negotiate the peace treaty with Egypt, Dayan quit the Begin government in 1980, claiming Begin's hardline policies hampered efforts at Arab autonomy on Israeli held lands.

Friends and political enemies alike praised Dayan's military record and statesmanship.

``He was honest, and a statesman like that is to be respected,'' said Mrs. Geula Cohen, a rightwing member of Parliament who was one of Dayan's sharpest critics.

``Our village is in mourning,'' said an Arab from a neighboring village. ``He knew our elders. They used to herd sheep together when he was a boy.''

``I didn't agree with everything he said or did,'' said an elderly Israeli. ``But he was a great man. He was part of this country's history.''

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By ARTHUR MAX
Associated Press Writer

Dayan

SUNDAY OCT 18 1981

NAHALAL, Israel (AP) -- Moshe Dayan, Israel's soldier-statesman who fought as hard for peace as he did for victory on the battlefield, was buried Sunday in a simple funeral at his boyhood village in the Galilee.

Thousands of people lined the road as the cortege drove to the little cemetery on a wooded hilltop overlooking a freshly harvested field. A throng of friends, relatives and dignitaries pressed around the grave.

The nation followed the funeral on a live Israel Radio broadcast. The press recorded Dayan's death as the passing of a legendary figure, a modern-day incarnation of the ancient Israelite kings and warriors.

Dayan led Israel's army through three wars as chief of staff and, later, defense minister. Then, as foreign minister, he helped negotiate peace with Egypt.

The gaunt 66-year-old statesman with the world-famous eyepatch suffered a heart attack Friday at Sheba Hospital outside Tel Aviv, where he died in the arms of his wife, Rachel.

But it was his longstanding wish to be buried at Nahalal, 50 miles northeast of Tel Aviv, where he grew up in a farming commune and learned to handle a gun.

Dayan had insisted on an unadorned funeral. His coffin, draped in the blue-and-white Star-of-David flag, lay in state for two hours in the Nahalal cultural hall.

Then six army generals lowered the plain timber box into the grave as Dayan's sons Ehud and Assaf read Kaddish, the Jewish prayer for the dead, and a military cantor sang benediction.

``God full of mercy, who dwelleth in the high places, find a good resting place for Moshe, son of Shmuel, Dayan,'' the cantor sang.

Dayan's daughter Yael, 42, wept bitterly.

His widow, 55, kept her composure until the last minutes. Then, picking a yellow flower from one of the wreaths piled chest high on Dayan's grave, she broke down in tears and walked away.

Also at the graveside was Dayan's first wife, Ruth, who he divorced in 1971. All of Dayan's three children are by his first marriage.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who Dayan served as foreign minister until resigning in 1979 in a policy dispute, placed a wreath on the grave in the name of his government. President Yitzhak Navon and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon joined Begin in comforting the family.

It was the second state funeral Begin attended in eight days. The Saturday before last he was in Cairo for President Anwar Sadat's burial.

President Reagan was represented at the funeral by Attorney General William French Smith, two senators and two congressmen plus a White House official. France sent Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, and West Germany sent Hildegarde Hamm-Bruecher, minister of state for foreign affairs.

The most poignant symbol of Dayan's last years was the presence of Butros Ghali, the Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. The two men had worked together on the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Other mourners ranged from smartly dressed politicians and diplomats to roughhewn Nahalal farmers in khaki clothes and work caps. There were white-robed Bedouin tribesmen and uniformed generals, long cordons of armed soldiers and woman troopers in navy white skirts and air force blue.

Old political foes came to pay respects, including Geula Cohen, the right-wing member of Parliament who bitterly opposed Dayan's peacemaking with Egypt.

``He didn't try to curry favor,'' she said. ``He was straight, and a statesman like that is to be respected.''

And there were old friends like Shimon Peres, the opposition Labor Party leader who stood by Dayan in the political wilderness he endured after Israelis blamed Dayan for Israel's disastrous showing in the 1973 Mideast war.

Most mourners interviewed by Israel Radio preferred to talk about Dayan's conduct of the 1967 war in which he led Israel to victory over three Arab armies.

Dayan was laid to rest among his relatives -- his grandparents and parents who immigrated from Russia, his sister, and his younger brother Zohar, who fell fighting in the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

Dayan wrote in his latest book ``Breakthrough'' of the Nahalal graveyard: ``The cemetery on the hillock is well tended, and the view is enchanting, especially in the spring. The Valley of Jezreel is spread out below in all its multi-colored glory, with orchards of plums and peaches with their white and pink blossom, and the red-tiled roofs of the cottages in the kibbutzim (communes) and moshavim (collective farms) scattered from one end of the valley to the other.''

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Dayan

Philharmonic Cancels Wagner Program After Dayan's Death

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra said Sunday it had dropped a work by German composer Richard Wagner from its Saturday concert in favor of music more suited to mourning the death of soldier-statesman Moshe Dayan.

SUNDAY OCT 18 1981

Philharmonic spokesman Avraham Meron told The Associated Press that the change was not related to violent protests of Wagner's music earlier this week by survivors of the Nazi Holocaust.

Press reports said three anti-Wagner protesters were arrested outside the concert hall Saturday, but that otherwise the performance was uneventful.

Last Thursday the philharmonic performed Wagner for the first time in the history of the Jewish state, as an unscheduled encore.

Before conductor Zubin Mehta finished announcing the piece, shouts and fistfights broke out in Tel Aviv's Mann Auditorium. A few musicians who were Holocaust survivors left the stage, and an usher, Ben-Tsion Leitner, rushed to the stage to display Nazi-inflicted scars on his abdomen.

Wagner's music was used by Nazi Germany as a symbol of German nationalism, and his papers contain many anti-Semitic statements.

The orchestra had planned to play the grandiose Wagnerian theme from Tristan and Isolde on Saturday. But after Dayan's death Friday, it substituted Bach's solemn third orchestral suite.

Daniel Binyamini, first violinist and orchestra chairman, said the philharmonic plans to continue playing Wagner compositions, and that increased security precautions would prevent further audience outbursts.

``Only a minority of the audience opposed the music (Thursday), while most applauded with the desire to hear more,'' Binyamini said.

Mehta maintains playing Wagner is essential for the technique of a modern orchestra. Conductors Leonard Bernstein and Daniel Barenboim, both Jews, seconded his stand in congratulatory telegrams.

``My strongest support for your decision to perform Wagner ...It took great courage and intelligence to separate his genius from human pettiness,'' Barenboim wrote.

Bernstein told Mehta: ``My heart is with you ...and I pray for a continuation of peace and democracy in Israel.''

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By LARRY THORSON
Associated Press Writer

Dayan

SATURDAY OCT 17 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- Tributes to Moshe Dayan poured in Saturday as Israel prepared a state funeral for the illustrious soldier-statesman who was as daring in war as he was in peace.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin hailed him as ``one of our greatest fighters of the ages'' and said his life story recalled the victorious kings and warriors of the ancient Israelites.

``Moshe Dayan was both a soldier and a statesman,'' Begin said in a statement broadcast on Israel Radio, ``and in both fields he served his nation with great devotion and faith.''

The prime minister said Dayan's life story overpowered the centuries of ``exile, degradation, fear and persecution'' that the Jews have suffered, ``and we returned in our spirit directly to Joshua and Caleb, to Samson, to Gideon and Jephtah, to Saul and Jonathan, to David and his generals...For he is their brother or their son or grandson or great-grandson, for their blood flows in his veins.''

``There is a legend that he was supposedly a hard man,'' Begin said. ``There is no basis for this. I can testify from personal experience that he had a tender heart and the soul of a poet.''

Dayan, a general, former chief of staff, defense minister and foreign minister, died Friday night at the age of 66. ``He had two heart attacks in a matter of hours,'' said his doctor, Boleslaw Goldman, deputy, director of Sheba Hospital near Tel Aviv. He said the death ``had nothing to do with the cancer.'' Dayan underwent surgery in 1979 for cancer of the colon.

The army announced Dayan's funeral will be held Sunday in his boyhood home at Nahalal, a collective farm settlement in the Jezreel Valley. His body is to lie in state for about an hour and a half to allow the public to pay its respects before burial in the local graveyard, an army spokesman said. In accordance with Dayan's wishes, there will be no eulogies or salute fired in his honor, the spokesman added.

The White House reported the U.S. delegation to the funeral will include Attorney General William French Smith; White House adviser Jack Stein; Sens. Edward Zorinsky, D-Neb., and Roger W. Jepsen R-Iowa, and Reps. Richard B. Chaney, R-Wyo., and Mickey Edward, R-Okla.

The Egyptian government said Botros Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, would represent Egypt at the funeral.

Israel radio throughout the day broadcast long recaps of Dayan's illustrious career as soldier and statesman, as well as an interview recorded five days before he died.

Dayan, whose health had deteriorated because of cancer of the colon, said in the interview: ``All through my life death passed close to me and it never worried me especially. If I die, I die...I don't see death as something negative or threatening ... In the end I will lie on the hill in Nahalal in the graveyard with my family and others.''

Labor Leader Shimon Peres told a radio interviewer that Dayan would be remembered for giving Israel ``a fighting and speedy army'' and for being a visionary peace negotiator.

``Without him, one can hardly imagine that we would have peace with Egypt,'' Peres said. ``And in a way, he was a creator of what one may call the Israeli style -- very down to earth, always with a taste for history, for the land, for the past and for the special spirit which still blows in this country.''

Dayan did not mince words in speaking on public policy issues and was not hardened in his positions. To critics of his changing stances on territorial issues, he likened the pursuit of peace to hunters chasing rabbits -- ``it zigzags ...and so must you.''

He also had the soul of a romantic as a writer and was a respected amateur archeology buff. He was easily recognized around the world because of the eyepatch that concealed the loss of his left eye in a 1941 military campaign in Syria with British soldiers.

Dayan died just 10 days after the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, a fellow soldier-turned-statesman who in 1978 signed the U.S.-negotiated peace treaty with Israel. Dayan's role in the peace negotiations -- a moderate, some even said dove -- was emphasized by the tributes pouring in.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said in a telegram: ``It was with deep sorrow that I received the news of the death of Moshe Dayan. God bless his soul. I would like to express to you in my name and the name of the Egyptian people my deepest condolences and sincere sorrow at your loss.''

Former President Jimmy Carter said Dayan's ``dedication and tireless effort at Camp David helped to bring about a blueprint'' for Mideast peace.

Cyrus Vance, who was Carter's secretary of state, told Israel radio Dayan had ``new, original'' ideas during the Camp David summit with Egypt and Israel.

``Without Moshe Dayan, I do not think we could have had either the Camp David accords or the Sinai agreement (for Israel to return the territory to Egypt), the Egyptian-Israeli treaty,'' Vance said.

Henry Kissinger, who as secretary of state dealt with then-Defense Minister Dayan after the 1973 Mideast War said he ``was a man who was always ahead of his time.''

President Reagan called for prayers for peace and harmony in the Mideast, saying, ``This, after all, was the cause of Moshe Dayan.''

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin praised Dayan, born in Palestine to Russian immigrants, as ``the symbol of the new Israel.''

Former Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, Dayan's commander in the 1948 war for Israeli independence, said of Dayan: ``He was courageous enough, as he was courageous as a soldier, to change his mind ... According to his reading of the situation at the moment,'' Yadin said.

Dayan's successor as foreign minister two years ago, Yitzhak Shamir, said Dayan ``began his service for the nation in war and concluded it in untiring efforts for peace with our neighbors. His capabilities made him a legend in his lifetime.''

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Eds: CORRECTS Golda to Mrs. Meir 3rd graf
By MARCUS ELIASON
Associated Press Writer

DAYAN

SATURDAY OCT 17 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- With his eyepatch, his unadorned manner and disdain for ideological bombast, Moshe Dayan stood for the Sabra generation, the inheritors of the new Promised Land from its immigrant founders.

You only to look and listen to grasp the generation gap. Where the early prime ministers, David Ben-Gurion, Levi Eshkol and Golda Meir, never lost their Russian or American accents, Dayan spoke in the straightforward, neutral style of the Israeli who had grown up in his native land.

Contrasting with leonine, craggy-faced Ben-gurion or wrinkled, graying Mrs. Meir was the smooth-faced, almost eternally youthful-looking Dayan.

It was said that if Ben-Gurion was a modern Moses leading his people into Canaan, Dayan was his Joshua, fated to fight to keep the land.

While immigrants mounted soapboxes or waited in diplomatic foyers to plead their case for Jewish statehood, teen-ager Dayan carried a gun, guarding his boyhood settlement village of Nahalal against unfriendly Arabs.

The left eye he lost in battle in 1941 accentuated the difference. As his admirers saw it, Dayan had spilled blood while the others were spilling words.

The elders dreamed of a distinctly Jewish state, and were unwilling to forego territory if it meant keeping down the Arab population they would have to rule.

Dayan the soldier saw territory as the key to survival. Israel, he believed, would simply have to learn to accept the Arabs -- ``to live with them, beside them, among them and along borders with them.''

He spoke a smattering of Arabic, which was more than most Israeli leaders could claim. He invited Palestinian nationalists to tea at his house. He visited their homes in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza to talk about peace and coexistence.

Characteristically, in one of the last articles he published before his death, he railed against Jewish bosses who treated their Arab workers shabbily.

His critics accused him of being unethical. They pointed to his disregard for political loyalties and his two defections from the Labor Party that had launched his brilliant political career.

His supporters excused his behavior as that of an avowed loner, true only unto himself.

Uri Avnery, the left-wing magazine publisher and one of Dayan's most articulate critics, believes the general combined all the best and worst qualities of the native-born Israeli.

``He had no intellectual breadth but he had natural intelligence,'' says Avnery. ``He was brilliant at improvising solutions to basic problems, but he had no overall solution to anything. It might be said of him that he was clever at getting out of situations which a wise man wouldn't have gotten into in the first place.''

Why did the Sabras never sweep him into the premiership, even before his reputation was sullied by the surprise Egyptian attack that launched the 1973 Mideast war? Some say the rigid machine-politics of Israel stifled independent candidates. But Avnery has a more intriguing theory.

``The Sabras never really wanted one of their own,'' he says. ``It's their inferiority complex toward their elders. They're not a generation that rebels against mom and dad. Even when they had a Sabra in power, Yitzhak Rabin, they pulled him down and voted for Menachem Begin, the Polish immigrant.''

Above all, Dayan was an enigma. The down-to-earth blunt talker was prone to sudden soaring bursts of imagination. He wrote love poems and humorous ditties lauding his favorite basketball team. What religious Jews draw from faith in God, Dayan drew from his amateur archeological digging.

Here is Dayan writing of a cave he once explored, which had accommodated a family thousands of years before:

``It was an extraordinary sensation. I crouched by the ancient hearth. It was as though the fire had only just died down, and I did not need to close my eyes to conjure up the woman of the house bending over to spark its embers into flame as she prepared the meal for her family. My family.''

Well into his sixties, Dayan's face still managed to exude youthful Sabrahood. Many Israelis, seeing him in person for the first time instead of on television, would be surprised to find him short and potbellied.

But in his last two years age and cancer overtook him with terrible swiftness. His voice grew hoarse. His walk became a shuffle, his face skeletal. His good eye seemed to burn brighter but its vision ebbed.

He fought the cancer into remission, and although he tended to ramble in speech, his views remained as lucid and compelling as ever, and even in retirement he could easily fill a hall for a speech.

In 1956, in a graveside eulogy to a comrade fallen in battle, Dayan delivered what might be his own epitaph:

``We are a generation of settlers, and without the steel helmet and the cannon we cannot plant a tree or build a house.

``This is the fate of our generation, the choice of our life.''

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PM-Dayan On Dying,330
Talks of Death Five Days Before He Died
With Dayan Bjt

Dayan

SATURDAY OCT 17 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- ``I don't see death as something negative or threatening ... I don't approach it with suspicion,'' said Moshe Dayan five days before he died.

Israel Radio today broadcast an interview recorded last week with the soldier-statesman who suffered a fatal heart attack Friday at age 66.

``All through my life death passed close to me and it never worried me especially. If I die, I die,'' Dayan said in a weak and hoarse voice.

He recalled his first brush with death in 1941 on a mission guiding British forces behind enemy lines in Vichy-controlled Syria. A bullet shattered the binoculars he was holding, pushing glass deep into his left eye.

``My friends wanted to give me to the French for treatment, but I said `No. If I die, okay, but I don't want to be a prisoner,''' he said.

The wound forced him to don the black eyepatch that became world famous as he led Israel to its 1967 war victory as Defense Minister and later negotiated peace with Egypt as Foreign Minister.

In later years he also developed cancer of the colon, but reportedly had the disease in check when his heart gave out.

``I am not fatalistic,'' Dayan said last week. ``In combat if there is an artillery barrage I don't just walk into it saying nothing is going to hit me. That's nonesense. I will look to see where the shells are falling...

``I don't see death as something negative or threatening. In the end I will lie on the hill in Nahalal in the graveyard with my family and others. Sooner or later it will happen to everyone and that is what will happen to me. I don't approach it with suspicion,'' Dayan said.

A state funeral was set for Sunday, with burial at Nahalal, the Jordan Valley collective farm that was his boyhood home.

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M. Dayan

A Compelling Voice, Whether On His Nation Or Himself

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- During the years he served his country, first as a soldier, then as a government minister, Moshe Dayan's voice was a compelling one, whether speaking of the Arab-Israeli conflict or of himself. Here are some quotations that illuminate the man who died Friday at age 66.

On why he thinks the Arabs oppose Israel's existence: ``They take us to be foreigners, invaders, that took an Arab country and turned it into a Jewish state. And they are right about it. From their point of view, that's what we did. They don't have to put themselves in our shoes. We didn't come here to contribute to the Arab countries. We came here to establish our state, because we feel that this is our homeland.'' (Question-and-answer, 1969)

On his reputation for changing policy too frequently: ``My policies change, but so do circumstances. I like to think of myself as one of those people who adapt to changing circumstances, who react to them and sometimes help to create them.'' (Interview, 1981).

On why Israel fights: ``The faith that we are creating a new map for the state of Israel -- that is what the casualties are all about.'' (Speech to officers, 1969)

On offers of foreign guarantees of Israel's security: ``For four years I've been listening to explanations of how these guarantees would work, and I haven't once heard an intelligent one among them.'' (Speech, 1971)

On being dressed in a disguise for a meeting with Egyptian diplomats in Morocco: ``They put a thick head of `beatnik' hair on me, a large `Tarzan' mustache and big dark glasses.'' (Memoirs, 1981, resulting in comment that Tarzan never had a mustache)

On Israel's image: ``More than anything else we need an Israel with backbone, self-respect and national consciousness. What a pity that we have such a wretched and pathetic image abroad.'' (Election speech, 1981)

On charges that his desertion of the Labor Party for Menachem Begin's rightist government in 1977 was unethical: ``I'm arrogant and boastful and I believe in my abilities. I thought that in negotiations with Arabs I could get more than Begin could. ... The good of the country, I believe, comes before ethics.'' (Speech, 1981)

On his claim that he was the first after the 1973 war to recognize the late Anwar Sadat's desire for peace: ``I told parliament that Sadat was for peace, and they said of me: Dayan is trying to put us to sleep again.'' (Article, 1980)

On his reputation as a ladies' man: ``I never loved a woman as I loved Rachel (his second wife). But that doesn't mean I regarded the other women I met -- and had romances with -- as technical objects. ... I didn't have more relationships with women than do other men. But my liaisons got publicity.'' (Interview, 1981)

On his eyepatch: ``I don't like it. The physical effect of living with one eye, I have a permanent headache all the time over the missing eye, and for the patch there is attention all the time and I don't like it.'' (Interview, 1972)

On reprisals against Palestinian guerrillas: ``What are the alternatives? To have sympathy in return for being killed? ... Should we let the terrorists in Beirut kill our people in Munich and everywhere and not try to kill them first, just so that you would feel nicer about us?'' (Interview, 1973)

On way the prospect of his own death did not worry him: ``Maybe because death and dying was with my all the time -- not following me, not a shadow that wanted to escape but a fellow friend, next to me, with me whenever I want to war. I got used to it. It might happen at any moment. Now it doesn't worry me. (Interview, 1981)

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SATURDAY OCT 17 1981

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Dayan Said By Reagan to Symbolize Israeli `Resolve'
With PM-Dayan Bjt
By The Associated Press

M. Dayan

SATURDAY OCT 17 1981

Former Israeli Prime Minister Moshe Dayan was the ``symbol of Israeli resolve,'' according to President Reagan. A Palestinian journalist called the warrior-turned-peacemaker the ``symbol of our defeat.''

Dayan, who died Friday of a heart ailment at the age of 66, was remembered as an ``original statesman,'' a ``lovely man'' and a soldier with a ``severe hand.''

Reagan said Dayan's death may usher in a new era and added, ``Let us pray this will be an era of peace when all nations and people in that region will live together in harmony. This, after all, was the cause of Moshe Dayan.''

Reagan said Dayan ``became to many the symbol of Israeli resolve -- the resolve of a great people to be free and independent, and a resolve shared by the people of the United States.''

Former President Jimmy Carter said Dayan's ``dedication and tireless effort at Camp David helped to bring about a blueprint for peace between Egypt and Israel and all their neighbors.''

Carter supervised the Camp David negotiations between Israel and Egypt that led to their peace treaty in 1978.

In the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, Palestinian journalist Raymonda Tawil said Dayan, who fought the Arabs in four wars, would remain ``a symbol of our defeat'' in the 1967 war.

``Nobody rejoices at a man's death, even if he is an enemy. But Dayan was a conqueror and an enemy and nobody will forget his severe hand, the collective punishments and so on.''

Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, a Palestinian considered by the Israelis to be a moderate, said Dayan's death was ``something of a loss. In his practical way and personal style he could have achieved something in his relations with the Arabs.''

Dayan had charge of the occupied territories after the 1967 war, and while he granted the Arabs considerable freedom, he also was known for harsh measures against PLO guerrillas and their supporters.

He shed his uniform after the 1973 war and became a peacemaker when he joined Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Cabinet as foreign minister in 1977.

Shimon Peres, chairman of Israel's opposition Labor Party, released a statement saying Dayan was ``a great Jew, a brave fighter and an original statesman ... His whole life was identified with the state of Israel. He acted and fought for it in his own way. Dayan astounded the whole world with his extraordinary capabilities.''

U.S. Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said Dayan was ``truly a biblical warrior, yet the world of peacemakers will miss him dearly ... He was simply a lovely man.''

In New York, Abraham H. Foxman, associate national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, called Dayan a ``modern Maccabee,'' a reference to the Israelite soldiers remembered during the festival of Hanukkah.

``He was a great general in war, a statesman in the cause of peace, a scholar and an advocate of reconcilation between Jew and Arab. A charismatic figure of enormous stature, his like will rarely be seen again,'' Foxman said.

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Dayan

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In the Way of Isaiah, He Helped Hammer Swords Into Plowshares
Laserphotos NY8,11,15
By LARRY THORSON
Associated Press Writer

SATURDAY OCT 17 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- Moshe Dayan, who wielded the sword of Israel in three wars and countless skirmishes before helping to hammer out the plowshare of peace with Egypt, is dead at age 66.

Dayan, whose black eyepatch was a familiar symbol of the Jewish state in war and peace, died of a heart attack shortly after the start of the Jewish Sabbath Friday evening.

``He was an extraordinary Jew, a brave fighter and an original statesman who had the soul of poet,'' said opposition Labor Party leader Shimon Peres, Dayan's longtime friend and former political comrade.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin ordered a state funeral Sunday for his former foreign minister and Israel's most famous soldier-statesman. Associates said Dayan would be buried at Nahalal, the collective farm that was his boyhood home, in accordance with his request.

Dayan, a powerful force in the negotiations that led to peace with Egypt, died 10 days after his fellow peacemaker, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, was cut down by the bullets of Moslem zealots.

Sadat fell to assassins while reviewing a military parade in Cairo commemorating Egypt's surprise assault across the Suez Canal at the start of the 1973 war with Israel, an attack that ended Dayan's military career.

Butro Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, said in Cairo that Dayan ``played a main role'' in the often-stormy peace talks.

``He was among the Israeli politicians who believed in the possibility of achieving a peaceful coexistence and peace between the Palestinians and Israel,'' Ghali said.

Former President Jimmy Carter, the fulcrum in the Camp David peace process, credited Dayan with suggesting the concessions that broke a last-minute deadlock and pushed the peace talks to fruition.

Dayan's ``dedication and tireless effort at Camp David helped to bring about a blueprint for peace between Egypt and Israel and all their neighbors,'' Carter's office in Plains, Ga., said in a statement. ``We will miss this great statesman and courageous leader.''

He was eulogized by President Reagan as ``the symbol of Israeli resolve -- the resolve of a great people to be free and independent, and the resolve shared by the people of the United States.''

One of Dayan's last public statements concerned Reagan's efforts to sell sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) radar surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia.

With his customary bluntness, Dayan wrote in a newspaper commentary a month ago that ``as a citizen of Israel it is my opinion that should it some day turn out that Saudi AWACS planes are gathering secret military information on what transpires in Israel, and that the Saudis are passing it on to other Arab countries, which are in a state of war with us, we will have to -- if we can -- intercept those planes and shoot them down.''

Born of Russian immigrant parents on May 20, 1915, Dayan was the first child of the first Jewish kibbutz, or collective farm, in Palestine.

And he was always a soldier.

As a young man armed with a spear, he guarded his parent's farm against Arab raiders in the early days of British mandate rule in Palestine, and later guided British forces behind enemy lines in Vichy-held Syria, where he lost his left eye to a sniper's bullet. He was a bold batallion commander in Israel's 1948 war for independence, chief of staff in the 1956 Sinai campaign and defense minister in the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars.

The unorthodox lone wolf of Israeli politics, Dayan in later life won more praise in foreign capitals than he did at home. He was drummed out of government in 1974 -- blamed for Israel's failure to detect and prevent the Egypt-Syrian surprise attack that swept the northern and southern borders on the Jewish Day of Atonement in 1973.

But he made the most surprising of his many comebacks three years later when he bolted the ranks of the Labor Party to join Begin's conservative Likud bloc coalition as foreign minister after Begin's election in 1977.

Dayan quit Begin's government in 1980 after Begin refused to give him control of the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on Palestinian automomy. He complained that Begin's hardline policy was undermining the autonomy talks and said he was leaving politics for good.

Last June he was back, leading an independent party in a bitter election campaign that won seats in Parliament for himself and one party colleague.

Though he wielded no power, and was disheartened by his poor political showing, he continued to raise a compelling voice in Israeli policy debates.

He once described himself as a ``man who reacts to changes and sometimes helps to create them.

``I have many contributions to make, and no one can do it better,'' he said.

He also wrote several books. His latest ``Breakthrough,'' was an account ot the peace negotiations. Earlier works included an autobiography, ``Story of My Live,'' and ``Living With the Bible,'' based on his noted work as a amateur archeologist.

Dayan fought another struggle off the battlefield, a campaign against cancer of the colon. An associate, Mordechai Ben-Porat, said Dayan had a cancer checkup three weeks ago and ``everything was all right.''

Dayan was hospitalized Thursday at the Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer, a Tel Aviv suburb, after suffering chest pains, his stepdaughter, Nurit Hermon, said.

Israel Television said his condition deteriorated Friday afternoon and he died at 8:15 p.m. -- 2:15 p.m. EDT. Government spokesman Uri Porat said Dayan suffered a heart attack.

His second wife, Rachel, 55, and daughter, Yael, were at his bedside. Dayan is also survived by his first wife, Ruth, whom he divorced in 1971, and two sons, Assaf, a movie actor, and Ehud, a farmer.

With most Israelis home for the sabbath there were no public displays of mourning.

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Dayan

Eds: CORRECTS hospital name and Porat statement 3d graf, inserts Carter-Reagan comments grafs 7-8 and edits 9th to confrm, funeral and burial plans 12th graf, picks up 8th graf a0766 as before.
By MARCUS ELIASON
Associated Press Writer

FRIDAY OCT 16 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- Moshe Dayan, Israel's most famous soldier-statesman whose black eyepatch became a symbol of the Jewish state in war and peace, died of a heart attack Friday in a suburban Tel Aviv hospital. He was 66.

Dayan as foreign minister was a key figure in molding the historic Egyptian-Israeli peace accords with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and died 10 days after Sadat was assassinated by Moslem extremists while watching a military parade in Cairo.

Dayan, treated for cancer two years ago, was admitted to Sheba Hospital in suburban Tel Hashomer on Thursday complaining of chest pains. Government spokesman Uri Porat said Dayan had suffered a heart attack.

Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros Ghali, said in Cairo that Dayan ``played a main role'' in the peace negotiations, and added, ``He was among the Israeli politicians who believed in the possibility of achieving a peaceful coexistence and peace between the Palesinians and Israel.''

Before becoming a peacemaker, Dayan was a soldier -- a bold batallion commander in the 1948 war for independence, chief of staff in the 1956 Sinai campaign and defense minister in the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars.

He once described himself as a man who reacts to changes and sometimes helps ``create them.'' That occurred in 1979 when then President Jimmy Carter flew to Israel in a last-ditch attempt to win the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. Dayan suggested concessions that included an accelerated withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai, seized by his soldiers from Egypt in the 1967 war, and the peace talks surged forward.

Carter's office in Plains, Ga., issued a statement saying Dayan's ``dedication and tireless effort at Camp David helped to bring about a blueprint for peace between Egypt and Israel and all their neighbors. We will miss this great statesman and courageous leader.''

In Washington, President Reagan said Dayan ``became to many the symbol of Israeli resolve -- the resolve of a great people to be free and independent, and a resolve shared by the people of the United States.''

Dayan's stepdaughter, Nurit Hermon, said Dayan died at 8:30 p.m. (2:30 p.m. EDT), shortly after Israelis began observing the Jewish sabbath. Israel Television interrupted its regular program to announce the death, but there were no public displays of mourning and Tel Aviv's streets were virtually deserted because most Jews were celebrating the sabbath in temples or their homes.

The television broadcast gave the time of death as 8:15 p.m. It said Dayan's condition deteriorated sharply in the afternoon when his blood pressure dropped and breathing difficulties developed.

The hospital's heart unit ``improved his condition but it remained unstable,'' according to a medical bulletin read over television. ``In the early hours of the evening a further deterioration occurred in his general condition. Various treatments were of no avail and Knesset (Parliament) member Moshe Dayan died this evening at 8:15.''

Prime Minister Menachem Begin ordered a state funeral to be held Sunday. Dayan's close associates said burial would be in Nahalal, a farm settlement 10 miles west of Nazareth where Dayan grew up. They said he would be buried in the family plot next to the graves of his parents, who were immigrants from Russia, and his brother Zorik, who was killed fighting in the 1948 war.

Dayan's first ministerial posts were in the former Labor Party government, but he was foreign minister in Begin's conservative Cabinet from 1977 to 1979 when he resigned and became an independent.

Shimon Peres, chairman of the Labor Party, said Dayan was ``a great Jew, a brave fighter and an original statesman'' who ``astounded the whole world with his extraordinary capabilities.''

Dayan underwent surgery for cancer of the colon in June 1979, and later wrote movingly of his successful battle against the disease.

He was among the first of Israel's native-born Sabra generation to win high office, moving up through the military ranks. He was appointed military chief of staff in 1954 and directed the army's 100-hour smash across the Sinai Desert to the Suez Canal in 1956, giving the eight-year-old Jewish state a strong boost in morale.

Dayan, who wore the eyepatch after his left eye was shattered by a bullet in World War II, won more glory as defense minister in the 1967 Mideast War, but was widely blamed for Israeli shortcomings in the 1973 war.

He was forced out of office when the late Prime Minister Golda Meir resigned in April 1974, but made a comeback after Begin's conservative Likud bloc invited him to serve as foreign minister three years later.

As foreign minister he received praise when Sadat and Begin signed the U.S.-sponsored peace accords in Washington in March 1979.

Seven months later he resigned, saying he had retired to write his memoirs, but the bitterly fought election campaign of last June drew him back into politics and he ran as an independent candidate. He did not do well, with his group winning only two seats in the 120-member Knesset.

That was not enough to give him a place in Begin's coalition, and although he continued to be a compelling voice in foreign olicy debates, he wielded no political power.

Israelis last heard from him the night Sadat was assassinated. He was interviewed on Israel Television and looked wan and tired. His voice was hoarse.

A bulletin broadcast by Israel Radio and Television said Dayan died when ``doctors' efforts to save him did not succeed after his condition worsened in the afternoon and he suffered from respiratory problems and a drop in blood pressure.''

State television canceled a planned entertainment program and replaced it with solemn music.

It said Dayan's second wife, Rachel, 55, and daughter, Yael, were at his bedside.

Dayan is survived also by his first wife, Ruth, whom he divorced in 1971, and two sons, Assaf, a movie actor, and Ehud, a farmer.

Dayan married Ruth in 1935, but they were estranged for years and in June 1973 he married Rachel Koren, a Tel Aviv divorcee.

Technically, Dayan was married three times. In the 1930s he married a young German-Jewish women to legalize her immigration to Palestine and then quickly divorced her.

In the last months, Dayan delivered occasional speeches in Parliament, but made his views known mainly through articles he wrote for the daily Yedioth Ahronoth. Frequent topics were Israeli relations with the United States and its Arab neighbors.

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URGENT
TEL AVIV: voice was hoarse.

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In the last months, Dayan delivered occasional speeches in Parliament, but made his views known mainly through articles he wrote for the daily Yedioth Ahronoth. Frequent topics were Israeli relations with the United States and its Arab neighbors.

Dayan was born May 20, 1915, to Russian immigrant parents in Degania, a kibbutz (communal farm) in the Jordan River Valley. Degania was the first kibbutz in Palestine and Dayan was the first child born there.

His parents, Shmuel and Devorah, moved in 1921 were among the founders of Nahalal, Israel's first collective farming village.

Nahalal, a few miles west of the Arab city of Nazareth, was where Dayan got his first schooling -- in fly-infested tents -- and stood out with an ability to draw and write.

One of his schoolboy stories described Jewish and Arab adventurers riding together through the desert on horseback, getting into a battle in which Moshe was badly hurt, and the Arabs rescuing their unconscious Jewish comrade.

In Nahalal, Dayan learned his first military duties, guarding the buildings and fields with a crude spear.

It was there also that he met Ruth Schwarz and they married when he was 20 and she 18.

Dayan then joined tha Haganah Jewish defense organization that predated Israel's army. While serving in the underground force he also worked as a guide for the British army, then trying to prevent Arab raids on pipelines and other installations.

Dayan lost his left eye while fighting with the Allies in Syria in World War II in 1941.

One of a handful of Jewish guides with Australian soldiers, Dayan, then 26, was looking through binoculars when a bullet struck, and steel fragment destroyed the eye.

The wound was so severe an artificial eye couldn't be fitted.

His eyepatch became so much his personal signature that by taking it off and wearing dark glasses, he was in perfect disguise in later years for secret diplomatic missions.

Dayan later went into intelligence work and when Israel's fight for independence began in 1948, David Ben-Gurion, the nation's first prime minister, picked him to lead a battalion. His exploits on the battlefield -- leading meager columns of jeeps to several important victories -- led to his appointment by Ben-Gurion as commander of Jerusalem.

Rising to deputy commander of the army, Dayan forged a military machine with the cardinal rule of defense through attack. Arab guerrilla raids were met with harsh retaliation.

In 1954, Dayan was appointed chief of staff and in that capacity two years later he directed the Israeli army's drive across the Sinai Desert to the Suez Canal in 1956 as British and French troops invaded from the north in an effort to capture the canal that had been nationalized by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Ben-Gurion brought Dayan into the government in 1958 as agriculture minister, and Dayan followed Ben-Gurion out of office in 1963 when the prime minister split from the ruling Labor Party.

Dayan returned to government as defense minister in 1967 and gave the go-ahead for previously laid plans that led to Israel's smashing victory over the Arabs in the so-called Six-Day War of that year. He emerged once again as an Israeli hero.

After the war, Dayan had charge of the occupied territories -- the Egyptian Sinai, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights of Syria and the West Bank of the Jordan River. He removed the walls that had divided Jerusalem, permitted Arabs from the West Bank and the formerly Egyptian-administered Gaza Strip to work in Israel and opened the bridges across the Jordan River to King Hussein's Hashemite Kingdom.

Polls in 1972 indicated Dayan was the most popular man in Israel, but the reverses Israel suffered when Egyptian and Syrian armies attacked on Yom Kippur in 1973 tarnished his image. Israelis blamed Dayan for the army's lack of preparedness, and he was hounded from office in 1974 along with the late Prime Minister Golda Meir.

A Labor Party backbencher in Parliament, Dayan was chosen by Begin to be foreign minister after Begin's right-wing Likud coalition won the 1977 election.

As a condition for becoming foreign minister, Dayan made Begin promise not to annex the West Bank, an election-campaign promise.

It was a decision many believed help clear the way for President Sadat to come to Israel on his tradition-shattering peace mission in November, 1977.

Dayan resigned as foreign minister in 1979, blaming Begin's hard-line policies for the failure to reach agreement on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza strip.

Out of office at age 65, Dayan became a sharp critic of Begin's government and propounded his own theories that Israel should unilaterally withdraw its military government from the West Bank and Gaza and permit the Palestinians there to administer their own affairs.

Dayan's devotion to the army and national affairs was hard on his family life. He was estranged for many years from Ruth before their divorce, and Yael wrote an autobiographical novel about a young woman whose father was a military commander with a face like ``an expressionless wax mask.''

Dayan and Rachel lived in a Tel Aviv suburb and he devoted much of his time to archaeology, a passion that almost cost him his life in 1968 when he was buried in a cave-in while digging for relics.

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Dayan

FRIDAY OCT 16 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- Moshe Dayan, Israel's soldier-statesman whose distinctive black eyepatch held world attendion for nearly 30 years, died Friday at a Tel Aviv hospital of a heart attack. He was 66.

Dayan died only 10 days after President Anwar Sadat -- with whom Dayan worked to frame the Camp David peace accords -- was assassinated in Cairo.

Dayan, a war hero, former defense and foreign minister of Israel had been admitted to a hospital Thursday with breathing difficulties and placed in intensive care. He had previously been treated for cancer.

An Israeli government announcement said Dayan died of a heart attack and said Prime Minister Menachem Begin had ordered a state funeral.

MORE

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URGENT
TEL AVIV: state funeral

Dayan, born in Israel in a farm community, became one of Israel's most famous soldiers and went on to serve as a government minister and peace negotiator under the Begin government.

A political lone wolf, Dayan's career spanned the history of the Jewish state and he radiated a self-confidence that was part and parcel of the image of a new nation battling overwhelming odds.

``I have a contribution to make, and no one can do it better,'' Dayan once said. Many Israelis may have disagreed with him, but his accomplishments more often left his critics behind, either dazzled by a straight-ahead move by Dayan or bewildered by a sudden change of direction.

As he retorted when critics accused him of shedding principles during the peace negotiations with Egypt in the late 1970s: ``When a hunter chases a rabbit, it zigzags. When you chase peace, it zigzags too, and so must you.''

Dayan the peacemaker seemed a paradox since he gained fame as a soldier. Starting at the age of 14, Dayan was a battalion commander in Israel's war of independence in 1948, chief of staff in the 1956 Sinai campaign (when Britain and France invaded Egypt's Suez Canal), and defense minister during the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars.

But when President Jimmy Carter flew to Israel in 1979 for a last effort to draw Israel and Egypt into a peace treaty, it was Foreign Minister Dayan who suggested concessions on Israel's oil demands and on an accelerated withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula -- where he and his soldiers had fought in four wars -- and the pact was sealed.

It was the same Moshe Dayan who often had said he would rather not have a peace agreement with Egypt if it meant giving up Sharm el-Sheik, the strategic point at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula that controls the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and Israel's southern port of Eilat, also known as Elath.

``My policies often change, sometimes radically,'' Dayan told an Israeli interviewer. ``But so do circumstances. I like to think of myself as one of those people who adapt themselves to changing circumstances, who react to the changes, and who sometimes help to create them.''

MORE

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BC-Dayan, 1st Ld -- Writethru, 2nd add,a0724,800
URGENT
TEL AVIV: create them.''

Dayan was born on May 20, 1915, to Russian immigrant parents in Degania, a kibbutz, or collective farm, in the Jordan River Valley.

Dayan's parents, Shmuel and Devorah, then moved to Nahalal, a few miles west of the Arab city of Nazareth, where young Moshe first went to school in fly-infested tents. Although a bit of a loner, he stood out with his ability to draw and write at an early age.

A story he wrote then described Jewish and Arab adventurers and his entire life was deeply touched by Israel's relations with its Arab neighbors, through four wars and in the historic peace treaty with Egypt.

As a boy in Nahalal, Dayan already was involved with what became his obsession after a brilliant military career: How can Arabs and Jews live together in the Holy Land?

He learned his first military duties, guarding the buildings and fields with a crude spear, and he met his first wife, Ruth Schwarz. They were married in 1935 when he was 20 and she 18.

At the same time that he started a family -- he and Ruth had two sons and a daughter -- Dayan left farming and joined tha Haganah Jewish defense organization that predated the army of Israel. While serving in the clandestine force, Dayan fell under the spell of an unorthodox British guerrilla fighter, Orde Wingate, who believed in aggressive tactics rather than passive patrolling in the fight against Arab saboteurs.

In 1939, with the outbreak of World War II in Europe, British policy changed to favor the Arabs, and a crackdown on Jewish irregulars led to Dayan's imprisonment for 16 months. The flip-flops of Mideast events put Dayan back in a combined Jewish-British military role after he left the British prison, and in 1941 he was wounded severely.

Dayan was one of a handful of Jewish guides with Australian soldiers preparing the way for a British invasion of Vichy-held Syria, an area which is in Lebanon today, when the unit came under fire. Dayan was looking through binoculars when a bullet struck, blasting steel into his left eye.

The wound was so extensive that an artificial eye couldn't be fitted, and Dayan had to wear the black eyepatch.

``The attention it drew was intolerable to me,'' Dayan wrote later in his autobiography.

But the eyepatch was so much his personal signature that by taking it off and wearing dark glasses, he was in perfect disguise in later years for secret diplomatic missions.

Dayan worked in intelligence for several years and when Israel's independence fight began in 1948, David Ben-Gurion, the nation's first prime minister, picked him to lead a battalion. Daring tactics swept Dayan's meager column of jeeps to several important victories, and Ben-Gurion made Dayan commander of Jerusalem.

He negotiated cease-fire lines with Jordanian forces, gaining a reputation for adept diplomacy, and was a member of Israel's delegation to the armistice talks in Rhodes after the war.

Rising to deputy commander of the army, Dayan forged a ``peacetime'' military machine whose cardinal rule was defense through attack. Arab guerrilla raids were met with harsh retaliation.

Appointed chief of staff in 1954, Dayan directed the army's 100-hour drive across the Sinai Desert to the Suez Canal in 1956 and immeasurably lifted Israel's morale with a smashing victory over the Egyptians. Ben-Gurion brought Dayan into government in 1958 as agriculture minister, and Dayan loyally followed Ben-Gurion out in 1963 when the prime minister split from the Labor Party.

The Mideast crisis that developed before the 1967 Mideast war sapped Israel's confidence, but Dayan's return to office as defense minister again raised the country's morale. He did little more than give the go-ahead for previous plans when the fighting started, but when the Six-Day War ended in victory, Dayan got much of the adulation.

As defense minister, he was in charge of the occupied territories, and he moved to open contacts between Jews and Arabs. He tore down the walls that had divided Jerusalem, permitted Arabs from the West Bank of the Jordan River and the formerly Egyptian-administered Gaza Strip to work in Israel and opened the bridges across the Jordan River to King Hussein's Hashemite Kingdom.

In 1972 Dayan was the pollsters' choice as the most popular man in Israel. But the reverses Israel suffered when the Egyptian and Syrian armies attacked on Yom Kippur in 1973 tarnished his image. Israelis blamed Dayan for the army's lack of preparedness, and he was hounded from office in 1974 along with Prime Minister Golda Meir.

A Labor Party backbencher in parliament, Dayan was chosen by Likud leader Menachem Begin to be foreign minister after Begin's right-wing party won the 1977 election. Dayan's Labor Party colleagues called him a traitor for crossing party lines.
MORE

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BC-Dayan, 1st Ld-Writethru, 3rd Add, a0724,310
URGENT
Retransmitting a0704 to restore cycle designator
TEL AVIV: party lines

As a condition for accepting the post, Dayan made Begin promise not to carry out his election vow to annex the West Bank to Israel. That meant when Sadat made his historic visit to Jerusalem in November, 1977, Israel had not closed its doors to a peace settlement.

Dayan, always the independent, resigned as foreign minister in 1979, blaming Begin's hard-line policies for the failure to reach agreement on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza strip.

Out of office, Dayan sniped at Begin's government in newspaper interviews promoting his idea of the time: Israel unilaterally withdraws its military government from the West Bank and Gaza, the Palestinians there administer their own affairs, and the army remains in security locations.

His ultimate faith in Israel's military strength showed when he was asked what would happen if the West Bank Palestinians declared an independent state: the army would move back in, he said.

Dayan formed an independent political party in 1980, but it won only two seats in the Israeli Parliament -- not a strong enough showing to bring Dayan back into government.

Dayan's devotion to the army and national affairs was hard on his family life. He was estranged for many years from his wife Ruth, and his daughter Yael wrote an autobiographical novel about a young woman whose father was a military commander with a face like ``an expressionless wax mask.''

Dayan divorced in 1971 and remarried in 1973 to Rachel Korem. They lived in a Tel Aviv suburb and he devoted much of his time to archaeology, a passion that almost cost him his life in 1968 when he was buried in a cave-in while digging for relics.

Dayan underwent surgery for cancer of the colon in June 1979, and later wrote movingly of his battle against the disease.

AP-NY-10-16 1751EDT

DAYAN

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BC-Dayan,
BULLETI

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- Former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan died Friday in a hospital, his family announced. Dayan was 66. He had been admitted to a hospital suffering chest pains.

MORE

AP-NY-10-16 1610EDT

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BC-Dayan 1st add, a0702
BULLETI MATTER
chest pains

His step-daughter, Nurit, said Dayan, Israel's soldier-statesman, died at Tel Hashomer Hospital in suburban Tel Aviv.

Dayan had entered the hospital Thursday with breathing difficulties and was put in intensive care, a hospital spokesman said. Dayan had previously been treated for cancer.

AP-NY-10-16 1616EDT

FRIDAY OCT 16 1981

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BC-Dayan Sketch, 740-1,750
URGENT
Moshe Dayan, Israeli soldier-politician
Born May 20, 1915
By LARRY THORSON
Associated Press Writer

DAYAN

FRIDAY OCT 16 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- A poet in his youth, then a farmer and soldier, and later one of Israel's great war heros, government minister and peace negotiator -- the man with a black eyepatch who held world attention for decades. This was Moshe Dayan.

An unorthodox lone wolf, Dayan pursued a rich career that, to many people, symbolized the history of modern Israel. His self-confidence was part of the image of Israel as a new nation battling overwhelming odds.

``I have a contribution to make, and no one can do it better,'' Dayan once said. Many Israelis may have disagreed with him, but his accomplishments more often left his critics behind, either dazzled by a straight-ahead move by Dayan or bewildered by a mercurial change of direction.

As he retorted when critics accused him of shedding principles during the peace negotiations with Egypt in the late 1970s: ``When a hunter chases a rabbit, it zigzags. When you chase peace, it zigzags too, and so must you.''

Dayan the peacemaker -- it seemed a paradox against the outline of his military career. A Jewish soldier from the age of 14, Dayan was a bold battalion commander in Israel's war of independence in 1948, chief of staff in the 1956 Sinai campaign (when Britain and France invaded Egypt's Suez Canal), and defense minister during the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars.

Yet, when President Jimmy Carter flew to Israel in 1979 for a last effort to draw Israel and Egypt into a peace treaty, it was Foreign Minister Dayan who suggested concessions on Israel's oil demands and on an accelerated withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula -- where he and his soldiers had fought in four wars -- and the pact was sealed.

This was the same Moshe Dayan who often had said he would rather not have a peace agreement with Egypt if it meant giving up Sharm El-Sheik, the strategic point at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula that controls the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and Israel's southern port of Eilat, also known as Elath.

``My policies often change, sometimes radically,'' Dayan told an Israeli interviewer. ``But so do circumstances. I like to think of myself as one of those people who adapt themselves to changing circumstances, who react to the changes, and who sometimes help to create them.''

Dayan saw a great deal of change since his birth on May 20, 1915, to Russian immigrant parents in Degania, a kibbutz (communal farm) in the Jordan River Valley. Degania was the first kibbutz in Palestine and Dayan was the first child born there. Those were the dying days of the Turkish Ottoman Empire, which soon was supplanted by British mandatory rule in Palestine.

Dayan's parents, Shmuel and Devorah, decided to move away from the social pressure-cooker of the kibbutz to a looser kind of organized Jewsh settlement, and in 1921 they were among the founders of Nahalal, the first collective farming village, called a moshav.

Nahalal, a few miles west of the Arab city of Nazareth, was where young Moshe first went to school in fly-infested tents. Although a bit of a loner, he stood out with his ability to draw and write at an early age, and some of his boyhood writings were kept. At the age of 10 he composed a melancholy poem about a wanderer's harp, including these lines:

``The trees all swung and swayed

``By the light of the stars, bright-rayed.

``And the harp still played and played,

``Begging, alone and afraid.''

A story he wrote then described Jewish and Arab adventurers riding together through the desert on horseback, getting into a battle in which Moshe was badly hurt, and the Arabs rescuing their unconscious Jewish comrade. This romantic vision was not to be Moshe's lot, although he knew Arabs in childhood, admired an Arab policeman and came to know a lot about the customs of Nahalal's Arab neighbors.

As a moshav boy in Nahalal, he already was involved with what became his obsession after a brilliant military career: How can Arabs and Jews live together in the Holy Land?

On the lighter side, Moshe and his schoolmates banded together in a club they called the ``Society for Jewish Ruffians in Palestine,'' and they played so many tricks that when the school was rattled by an earthquake one day, the teacher blamed the club.
MORE

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BC-Dayan Sketch, 1st add, a0713,740
URGENT
TEL AVIV: the club.

In Nahalal, Moshe learned his first military duties, guarding the buildings and fields with a crude spear, and he met his first wife, Ruth Schwarz, when she went to the settlement's agriculture school. They were married in 1935 when he was 20 and she was 18.

At the same time that he started a family -- he and Ruth had two sons and a daughter -- Dayan left farming and joined tha Haganah Jewish defense organization that predated the army of Israel. While serving in the clandestine force he also worked as a guide for the British army, then trying to prevent Arab raids on pipelines and other installations.

Dayan fell under the spell of an unorthodox British guerrilla fighter, Orde Wingate, who believed in aggressive tactics rather than passive patrolling in the fight against Arab saboteurs. Wingate organized and planned assaults on Arab camps, and Dayan was one of his most apt lieutenants.

In 1939, with the outbreak of World War II in Europe, British policy changed to favor the Arabs, and a crackdown on Jewish irregulars led to Dayan's imprisonment for 16 months. The flip-flops of Mideast events put Dayan back in a combined Jewish-British military role after he left the British prison, and in 1941 he was wounded severely.

Dayan was one of a handful of Jewish guides with Australian soldiers preparing the way for a British invasion of Vichy-held Syria, an area which is in Lebanon today, when the unit came under fire. Dayan was looking through binoculars when a bullet struck, blasting steel into his left eye.

The wound was so extensive that an artificial eye couldn't be fitted, and Dayan had to wear the black eyepatch.

``The attention it drew was intolerable to me,'' Dayan wrote later in his autobiography.

But the eyepatch was so much his personal signature that by taking it off and wearing dark glasses, he was in perfect disguise in later years for secret diplomatic missions.

Dayan feared that the wound would end his military career at age 26, but he worked in intelligence for several years and when Israel's independence fight began in 1948 David Ben-Gurion, the nation's first prime minister, picked him to lead a battalion. Daring tactics swept Dayan's meager column of jeeps to several important victories, and Ben-Gurion made Dayan commander of Jerusalem.

He negotiated cease-fire lines with Jordanian forces, gaining a reputation for adept diplomacy, and was a member of Israel's delegation to the armistice talks in Rhodes after the war.

Rising to deputy commander of the army, Dayan forged a ``peacetime'' military machine whose cardinal rule was defense through attack. Arab guerrilla raids were met with harsh retaliation.

Appointed chief of staff in 1954, Dayan directed the army's 100-hour drive across the Sinai Desert to the Suez Canal in 1956 and immeasurably lifted Israel's morale with a smashing victory over the Egyptians. Ben-Gurion brought Dayan into government in 1958 as agriculture minister, and Dayan loyally followed Ben-Gurion out in 1963 when the prime minister split from the Labor Party.

The 1967 Mideast crisis sapped Israel's confidence, but Dayan's return to office as defense minister again raised the country's morale. He did little more than give the go-ahead for previous plans when the fighting started, but when the Six-Day War ended in victory, Dayan got much of the adulation.

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A Labor Party backbencher in parliament, Dayan was chosen by Likud leader Menachem Begin to be foreign minister after Begin's right-wing party won the 1977 election. Dayan's Labor Party colleagues reviled him for crossing party lines, but he never had been happy with Labor's belief in a territorial compromise with Jordan in the West Bank.
MORE

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BC-Dayan Sketch, 2nd add, a0713,270
URGENT
TEL Aviv: West Bank.

As a condition for accepting the Foreign Ministry post, Dayan made Begin promise not to carry out his election promise to annex the West Bank to Israel. That meant when President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who was assassinated by Moslem extremists in Cairo last Oct. 6, made his historic visit to Jerusalem in November, 1977, Israel had not closed its doors to a peace settlement.

Dayan, always the independent, resigned as foreign minister in 1979, blaming Begin's hard-line policies for the failure to reach agreement on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza strip.

Out of office at age 65, Dayan sniped at Begin's government in newspaper interviews promoting his idea of the time: Israel unilaterally withdraws its military government from the West Bank and Gaza, the Palestinians there administer their own affairs, and the army remains in security locations.

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Dayan-Egypt,120
With AM-Dayan

DAYAN

FRIDAY OCT 16 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- A key Egyptian negotiator in the peace talks with Israel paid tribute to Moshe Dayan, former Israeli foreign minister who died Friday, as ``a personality I respected.''

Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, told The Associated Press he remembered Dayan as a man who ``played a main role in the negotiations.''

``He was among the Israeli politicians who believed in the possibility of achieving a peaceful coexistence and peace between the Palestinians and Israel,'' Ghali said.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said there was no immediate reaction from the ministry to Dayan's death Friday. Dayan was Israeli defense minister during the 1967 and 1973 Middle East wars with Egypt and other Arab countries.

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American Jewish Groups Express Sorrow At Dayan's Death
With AM-Dayan

Dayan

NEW YORK (AP) -- American Jewish groups reacted to the death of Moshe Dayan with sorrow Friday and eulogized him as a man who sought peace ``on the battlefield and at the negotiating table.''

Abraham H. Foxman, associate national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, called Dayan a ``modern Maccabee,'' a reference to the Israelite soldiers remembered during the festival of Hanukkah.

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``He was a great general in war, a statesman in the cause of peace, a scholar and an advocate of reconcilation between Jew and Arab. A charismatic figure of enormous stature, his like will rarely be seen again,'' Foxman said.

Dayan was ``a hero of war and a hero of peace, a gallant officer who led his nation's defense against Arab aggression and a creative architect of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty,'' said Howard Squadron, president of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations.

``In the hearts of his countrymen and of Jews everywhere, Moshe Dayan will live on as a soldier and statesman who served the cause of peace on the battlefield and at the negotiating table,'' he said.

Frieda S. Lewis, national president of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, noted that Dayan's death followed soon after that of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, ``the former enemy with whom he rejected the ways of war for peace at Camp David.''

Their deaths, she said, should ``inspire our country's leaders and those of Israel and of Egypt to persevere in achieving the peace that neither of these men lived to see extended beyond the borders of their own two countries.''

Albert Vorspan, vice president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Reform Jewish Council, said Israel had lost ``one of its most brilliant military leaders and one of its most dedicated and original thinkers in the cause of peace.''

``All those committed to a new era of understanding and friendship between Israel and its neighbors, to which Moshe Dayan dedicated his life, will grieve his passing.''

Rabbi William Berkowitz, president of the Jewish National Fund, said Dayan ``served the cause of peace and reconcilation between Jew and Arab with the same fervor and the same commitment that he brought to the tasks of war. His wisdom, his understanding, his moral and physicial courage made him a giant.'

Maynard I. Wishner, president of the American Jewish Committee, also paid tribute to Dayan's accomplishments. With Dayan's death, Wishner said, ``Israel loses a national hero, the United States a good friend, and the world Jewish community one of its most striking personalities.''

Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, said Dayan ``lived a truly heroic life ... He earned for himself a lasting place of honor in the history and the affections of the Jewish people. His memory will long be cherished.''

Herschel W. Blumberg and Irving Bernstein, national chairman and executive vice chairman of the National United Jewish Appeal, issued a joint statement honoring Dayan's ``courage, his vision and his simple eloquence.''

``During his long and illustrious career, he made headlines; he made history. But even more than that, he contributed immeasurably to our growing pride in Israel, in the Jewish people and in ourselves,'' they said.

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Dayan

Sabbath Mutes Israeli Reaction To Statesman's Death

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- The death of Moshe Dayan came on the Jewish Sabbath, as Israelis were finishing their Friday night dinner. Nightclubs were filling up, religious Jews were celebrating the holy day, and Israel Television was showing an old Doris Day movie.

Although he was perhaps Israel's most renowned living statesman, Dayan's death caused no spontaneous outbursts of public grief.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, an observant Jew, was in his house. He ordered a state funeral for his former foreign minister, but made known that he would have no comment until the Sabbath ended at sundown Saturday.

Old friends, political comrades and fellow officers from Dayan's army days headed to the Dayan home in Zahala, a suburb northeast of Tel Aviv.

His stepdaughter Nurit Hermon answered the phone when The Associated Press called to confirm the death. In a sad voice she confirmed that Dayan was dead.

With Israel partially shut down for the Sabbath, the state media were slow to react. Television broke in with the news after the movie ended. An entertainment program was replaced with a concert of solemn music.

Dayan had always lived by a simple code -- plain khaki clothes, solid Jewish cooking and a down-to-earth, slangy manner of speaking. There was something similarly plain and simple about his death, for the Sabbath prevented the country from plunging into a bout of official mourning.

By coincidence, Dayan was the third major Israeli statesmen in a row to die on the Sabbath. David Ben-Gurion, Israel's founding father and first prime minister, died on a Saturday in 1973.

Golda Meir, in whose premiership Dayan served as defense minister, died on a Friday evening in 1978.

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FRIDAY OCT 16 1981

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AM-Dayan-Quotes, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0813,000
Eds: Adds 1 graf with Dayan quote on prospect of dying

DAYAN

FRIDAY OCT 16 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) -- During the years he served his country, first as a soldier, then as a government minister, Moshe Dayan's voice was a compelling one, whether speaking of the Arab-Israeli conflict or of himself. Here are some quotations that illuminate the man who died Friday at age 66.

On why he thinks the Arabs oppose Israel's existence: ``They take us to be foreigners, invaders, that took an Arab country and turned it into a Jewish state. And they are right about it. From their point of view, that's what we did.`They don't have to put themselves in our shoes. We didn't come here to contribute to the Arab countries. We came here to establish our state, because we feel that this is our homeland.'' (Question-and-answer, 1969)

On his reputation for changing policy too frequently: ``My policies change, but so do circumstances. I like to think of myself as one of those people who adapt to changing circumstances, who react to them and sometimes help to create them.'' (Interview, 1981).

On why Israel fights: ``The faith that we are creating a new map for the state of Israel -- that is what the casualties are all about.'' (Speech to officers, 1969)

On offers of foreign guarantees of Israel's security: ``For four years I've been listening to explanations of how these guarantees would work, and I haven't once heard an intelligent one among them.'' (Speech, 1971)

On being dressed in a disguise for a meeting with Egyptian diplomats in Morocco: ``They put a thick head of `beatnik' hair on me, a large `Tarzan' mustache and big dark glasses.'' (Memoirs, 1981, resulting in comment that Tarzan never had a mustache)

On Israel's image: ``More than anything else we need an Israel with backbone, self-respect and national consciousness. What a pity that we have such a wretched and pathetic image abroad.'' (Election speech, 1981)

On charges that his desertion of the Labor Party for Menachem Begin's rightist government in 1977 was unethical: ``I'm arrogant and boastful and I believe in my abilities. I thought that in negotiations with Arabs I could get more than Begin could. ... The good of the country, I believe, comes before ethics.'' (Speech, 1981)

On his claim that he was the first after the 1973 war to recognize the late Anwar Sadat's desire for peace: ``I told parliament that Sadat was for peace, and they said of me: Dayan is trying to put us to sleep again.'' (Article, 1980)

On his reputation as a ladies' man: ``I never loved a woman as I loved Rachel (his second wife). But that doesn't mean I regarded the other women I met -- and had romances with -- as technical objects. ... I didn't have more relationships with women than do other men. But my liaisons got publicity.'' (Interview, 1981)

On his eyepatch: ``I don't like it. The physical effect of living with one eye, I have a permanent headache all the time over the missing eye, and for the patch there is attention all the time and I don't like it.'' (Interview, 1972)

On reprisals against Palestinian guerrillas: ``What are the alternatives? To have sympathy in return for being killed? ... Should we let the terrorists in Beirut kill our people in Munich and everywhere and not try to kill them first, just so that you would feel nicer about us?'' (Interview, 1973)

On way the prospect of his own death did not worry him: ``Maybe because death and dying was with my all the time -- not following me, not a shadow that wanted to escape but a fellow friend, next to me, with me whenever I want to war. I got used to it. It might happen at any moment. Now it doesn't worry me. (Interview, 1981)

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Dayan

FRIDAY OCT 16 1981

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AM-Dayan-Washington, 1st Ld - Writethru,a0797,350
Eds: New grafs 4-5 with Carter comment.
Officials Mourn Dayan

WASHINGTON (AP) -- The Middle East has lost a great peacemaker, U.S. officials said Friday in tributes marking the death of former Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

President Reagan said Dayan's death may usher in a new era and added, ``Let us pray this will be an era of peace when all nations and people in that region will live together in harmony. This, after all, was the cause of Moshe Dayan.''

Reagan said Dayan ``became to many the symbol of Israeli resolve -- the resolve of a great people to be free and independent, and a resolve shared by the people of the United States.''

Former President Carter said in a statement released by his office in Plain, Ga.: ``I was saddened to learn of the death of Moshe Dayan. His dedication and tireless effort at Camp David helped to bring about a blueprint for peace between Egypt and Israel and all their neighbors.''

Carter supervised the Camp David negotiations between Israel and Egypt that led to their peace treaty in 1978.

In one of the first tributes from members of Congress, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said Dayan was ``truly a biblical warrior, yet the world of peacemakers will miss him dearly ... He was simply a lovely man.''

Senate Democratic Leader Alan Cranston of California compared Dayan with assassinated Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, saying Dayan ``served courageously the country to which he was so devoted. And like Sadat, he searched courageously for peace.''

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., recalled Dayan's ``indispensable contribution'' and said ``his humanity was a great gift to Israel, America and the world.''

Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said, ``Let us hope that others will follow in the path he advocated.''

At the State Department, spokeswoman Sue Pittman said Secretary Alexander M. Haig Jr. was drafting a letter to Dayan's widow. That letter, she said, might be released Saturday.

The Israeli ambassador, Ephraim Evron, said, ``We all lost a leader and a fighter for our independence and security.''

AP-NY-10-16 2119EDT

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BIOGRAPHICAL SERVICE

EDITORS: This biographical sketch is intended for your reference library files. Its purpose is twofold: (1) It provides material about the subject for use in connection with his current activities, and (2) the subject's life story is readily available in connection with his death. Inquiries should be addressed to: Biographical Editor, The Associated Press, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10020

No. 7180

MOSHE DAYAN
Israeli Soldier,
Statesman, Politician
Born May 20, 1915
Issued July, 1980
(By The Associated Press)

Unorthodoxy was as much a trademark of Moshe Dayan as his black eyepatch, whether as a general planning a battle or a statesman mapping out peace strategy.

He never reached the pinnacle of power, but the young state of Israel bore his stamp more than that of any other of his generation.

He longed to be a simple farmer, but history forbade it. Instead, the chronicles of 50 years of conflict with the Arabs swept him into their pages in bold print.

Some say it was his violent history of fighting Arabs that gave the former general the insight to negotiate as foreign minister in the new era of peacemaking.

Dayan always seemed to be in the right place at the right time to influence events: he was chief of staff in the 1956 Sinai war, defense minister in the astounding victory of 1967 and the diasterous war of 1973, and foreign minister when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat made his historic 1977 Jerusalem visit for the start of peace talks.

The 1973 war irreparably flawed his remarkable career. He was never again wholly trusted after the setbacks of the war's opening days when Israel was caught off guard.

Dayan lived in constant pain behind his empty eye socket his entire adult life, but rarely complained. Ill health plagued his later years, but hardly interrupted his hectic schedule.

He underwent surgery to remove a cancerous intestinal tumor in June, 1979, and resumed a full work load within two weeks. In August, 1979, he again had surgery on his vocal cords, damaged in an archaeological cave-in that nearly killed him in 1968. The next day he attended a Cabinet meeting.

Dayan's habit was to speak his mind, and it often landed him in trouble. Critics charged that he vacillated.

"When a hunter chases a rabbit, it zigzags," Dayan would reply. "When you chase pease, it zigzags too. And so must you."

His maverick spirit and disdain for party politics helped deny him the office of prime minister. In 1977, the year Menachem Begin's Likud Party won its first election in 29 years, Dayan abandoned the defeated Labor Party and joined Begin's conservative government.

Always considered a hawk in the Labor Party, Dayan now had a moderating impact on Begin's policies. He made his entry into the Cabinet conditional on Begin's agreement to abandon his traditional commitment to annex the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

In those early months, Dayan converted Begin to his theory of coexistence on the West Bank. That idea was cemented with the Sadat visit and grew into the Israeli plan for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Dayan complimented Begin. He was the pragmatist braking Begin's dogmatism, and only he held the prime minister's ear on foreign policy.

Begin needed Dayan, the man to whom the United States and Egypt looked for reason while Begin often seemed trapped in his rigid ideology. Dayan became embroiled in controversies, often embarrassing Begin, but he rarely drew public criticism from his boss.

In February, 1979, Dayan caused political shudders when he said Israel's implacable enemy, the Palestine Liberation Organization, could not be ignored by the peacemakers, even though he still opposed direct Israeli-PLO talks.

After Andrew Young was forced to resign in August, 1979, as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations following an unauthorized meeting with a PLO official, it was disclosed that Dayan had been holding secret meetings with PLO supporters on the West Bank. Dayan argued that meeting supporters was not the same as meeting officials, but the subtle difference was lost on many of his political enemies.

At another point he suggested the time may come when Israeli will have to balance the possibility of peace with Syria against the retention of the occupied Golan Heights. Again he was broaching an unthinkable idea to most Israelis.

Then on Oct. 21, 1979, Dayan resigned as foreign minister, angered by Begin's tough line on the Palestinian question.

Dayan built up a reputation as an adventurer, an image bolstered by the famous eyepatch which always embarrassed him. The image lasted even through his later years despite paunchiness and baldness.

His popularity at home seldom matched the idol worship he inspired among Jews abroad, especially after the 1967 war when Jews took a new pride in their plucky little state in the Mideast.

Dayan's private life reflected his politics. He was a loner with few friends. He was estranged from his family, finding happiness only in a second marriage when he was 58.

Dayan married his first wife, Ruth, in 1935 under a walnut tree on their Galilee farm at Nahalal. She later earned a name in her own right promoting home industries among the hundreds of thousands of immigrants from the Arab countries. Later she started a handicrafts company.

Their daughter, Yael, who remembers spending much of her childhood in the back of her father's jeep, became a popular author of war stories. Son Assaf became a successful movie actor, and Ehud, the youngest, remained a farmer in the village where his parents married.

Dayan admitted being a neglectful father. Rumors of his long affair with a blonde divorcee prompted tales of his womanizing.

(continued)

MOSHE DAYAN

Second Sheet, Moshe Dayan, Sketch 7180

Ruth divorced him after 35 years of marriage and he married Rachel, whom he had met 18 years earlier, in 1973.

An archaeology buff, Dayan turned his home in the fashionable Zahala suburb of Tel Aviv into a virtual museum. He had collected most of the artifacts illegally in his army years or when he was defense minister.

Political opponents accused him of stealing national treasures. Publicly he ignored the critics, but once, after a valuable sarcophagus he excavated was confiscated, he told a reporter: "If I were the director of the Department of Antiquities I would arrest me. But he is not me."

His passion for finding artifacts nearly cost him his life once. A cave where he was digging collapsed on him, and he spent many weeks in a body cast. Afterward he complained that injuries to his vocal cords made it difficult for him to speak for long.

Dayan lost his left eye on a World War II mission for the British in Vichy-controlled Syria in 1943. A bullet smashed through his binoculars, pushing glass and metal splinters deep into the socket.

He suffered severe headaches for the rest of his life. The shattered bone of his socket would not hold a glass eye, and he cursed the fate that made him conspicuous.

"The attention it (the eyepatch) drew was intolerable to me," Dayan wrote in his autobiography. "It is difficult for a normal-eyed person to understand how unpleasant it is to be the constant object 'of curious stares and whispers."

He wrote that after his injury, "I almost gave up hope of ever recovering my fitness to fight, and I reflected with considerable misgivings on my future as a cripple without a skill, trade, or profession."

Dayan's life in a way was symbolic of the growth of his nation. On May 20, 1915, he became the first born of the first kibbutz, the collective farm settlement that epitomized infant Israel.

At 14, he was initiated into the secret underground defense network, the Hagana, riding horseback patrols around the fields against Arab marauders.

He was later recruited by the British police as a guide, and it was from this that he first began molding his military doctrines.

Regular patrols were useless against stealthy saboteurs who lost themselves in the local population. "It became clear to me that the only way to fight them was to seize the initiative, attack them in their bases and surprise them when they were on the move," Dayan wrote later.

His underground activities were discovered and Dayan spent 18 months in a British prison as World War II began in Europe.

The advances made by Nazi Germany in the Mideast persuaded the British to join forces with the Hagana. Dayan's first mission across enemy lines was to capture strategic bridges with an Australian force inside Lebanon. It was then he was wounded.

He worked in intelligence several years, but returned to combat as a battalion commander in the 1948 war of independence. He secured his reputation with a daring raid on an Arab stronghold with a single column of jeeps.

He had his first brush with diplomacy as commander of the Jerusalem region, negotiating the truce arrangements that ended the war with Jordan. Later he secretly met King Abdullah in futile peace talks and took part in the Rhodes armistice talks.

Dayan had acquired a taste for war and had a reputation for fearlessness. During the 1973 war he was photographed on the Egyptian side of the Suez Canal in the thick of battle, an unconcerned look on his face.

"At the sound of shot or shell I felt no instinctive recoil," he wrote of his earlier campaigns. "I found it was not courage but simply a physical indifference to the noise. Even when hits were close, kicking up dirt which sprinkled my face, I felt little danger."

Dayan was made chief of staff in 1954. Two years later his troops swept through the Sinai Desert to the Suez Canal in 100 hours.

Dayan had taken over a disorganized, politicized army and reshaped it into a superb fighting force. Israel, harassed for years by Arab sabotage and economically impoverished, suddenly surged with confidence, and Dayan's political future seemed assured.

Dayan had become a protege of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, who admired his habit of cutting bureaucratic corners. "I was less interested in formal protocol than in settling affairs in the quickest way. Going straight to the top may have ruffled feathers, but it saved time," he wrote.

Ben-Gurion made him agriculture minister in 1958. Unorthodox as ever, he broke up farm monopolies and streamlined archaic systems, all the time racing about the country in a jeep collecting speeding tickets.

Dayan left the government in 1963, following Ben-Gurion in a dispute that split his party and the nation. For four years he lived in relative obscurity, retaining his seat in Parliament but rarely occuping it. He turned briefly to journalism, covering the Vietnam war for British and Israeli papers.

In May, 1967, war again threatened Israel. Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, who also held the defense portfolio, failed to inspire confidence. The threat of annihilation seemed very real.

The nation clamored for a strong leadership and turned to Dayan. Eshkol, who disliked Dayan, yielded and made him defense minister. "I was elected by 80 million Arabs," Dayan quipped.

Two days later Israel struck with fury. In six days the Israeli army bulldozed through Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, Jordan's West Bank and Syria's Golan Heights. Dayan had done little more than give the nod to attack, yet he was acclaimed by a grateful nation.

For the next seven years Dayan administered the occupied areas, his policies rubber-stamped by the government. He governed with a benign hand, yet he was determined to hold on to the areas until the Arabs made peace.

Within weeks he threw down the barriers that had separated Israelis and Arabs. The barbed wire that divided Jerusalem was rolled up and concrete walls destroyed overnight.

Fears of a bloodbath the next day melted as Israelis and Palestinians crossed the lines of a former no-man's land for the first time in 19 years, renewed broken friendships, revisited old homes and began learning to live side-by-side.

Commerce between the West Bank and the Arab states continued. A hun-

(continued)

Third Sheet, Moshe Dayan, Sketch 7180

dred thousand Arabs found jobs in Israel. The Jewish government built hospitals and schools for the Arabs, and their standard of living rose swiftly.

But discontent smoldered. Terrorism was ruthlessly suppressed. Dayan instituted a policy of collective punishment that was condemned by the world. Houses were demolished and Arabs were detained without trial and sometimes expelled.

For 18 months his forces waged a continuously escalating war of attrition against Egypt until the United States arranged a cease-fire in August 1970.

Then Dayan turned his attention to Palestinian guerrillas, sending his troops on punishing raids against bases in Lebanon. Innocent Lebanese also suffered.

Dayan at first believed Israel's hold on the territories would force the Arabs to make peace. Gradually he evolved his ideas that Jews and Arabs must live together and that Israel should stay indefinitely in the West Bank. He called a political settlement for the West Bank "a Judgement Day prophecy."

The Israelis paid a high price for stalemate. On Oct. 6, 1973, the Arabs stormed across two fronts, rolling over unprepared defenses.

Dayan urged an immediate retreat in the Sinai, but his critics in the Cabinet accused him of panicking and overruled him. It took 19 days for Israel to recoup and the war to end. Israel had won a commanding military position, but the war was a political standoff.

For Dayan the war was a disaster. He was blamed for mismanaging the fighting and for the shabby state of the army on war's eve.

A grassroots movement grew to force him to resign, but he refused. A blue-ribbon commission absolved him of blame, but the public rejected the report and eventually brought down Prime Minister Golda Meir's government and Dayan with it.

To the annoyance of his critics, Dayan showed no remorse, saying he would not have quit if Mrs. Meir had not stepped down.

"I don't feel sad or bitter," he told an interviewer two years later. "I am absolutely 100 percent sure the way I conducted the Yom Kippur war (in 1973) was the right way."

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AWACs

Dayan ✓

^PM-Dayan-AWACS,160<

^Former Foreign Minister Threatens Saudi AWACS Planes<

TORONTO (AP) — Israel will be forced to shoot down U.S.-supplied Saudi Arabian AWACS radar planes if it discovers they are collecting secrets about the Jewish state, former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan says.

Dayan's prediction, made during a fund-raising trip in Canada Sunday, coincided with a Time Magazine report that Israeli aircraft recently made at least two reconnaissance flights over Saudi Arabia to gather intelligence in case Israel ever has to shoot down the Saudi AWACS planes.

Israel is sharply opposed to the Reagan administration's plans to sell five of the sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System planes to the Saudis. It claims the planes threaten Israeli security by allowing the Saudis to monitor movements of the Israeli air force.

The administration claims the planes will not pose a threat to the security of the Jewish state.

Congress has until Oct. 30 to veto the proposed sale.

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MONDAY SEP 14 1981

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^With Israel Election. Eds: recasting graf 3 to clarify Dayan headed party, and inserts new graf 9 to give more Dayan background<

M. Dayan

WEDNESDAY JUL 1 1981

^By MARCUS ELIASON=
^Associated Press Writer=

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Moshe Dayan's hopes of a third comeback in his stormy career appear to have crashed in the dust of Tuesday's parliamentary election, but nobody dares write him off yet.

The former general has been down before, only to come bounding back onto center stage.

Two months ago, the polls were predicting a valuable eight seats for Dayan's party in the 120-member Parliament - a power base from which he could have demanded a cabinet post in whichever government arose after the election.

Now computer projections say he will end up with one seat in the Knesset, Israel's Parliament.

What went wrong?

One explanation seems to be that for all the war-hero mystique surrounding him, the former defense and foreign minister was popular only as long as he stayed out of the race. The moment he declared his candidacy, his ratings began to slide, and on the eve of the election he was down to 3-4 seats in the polls.

Dayan also was hurt by the opposition Labor Party's massive effort to win the undecided vote away from the splinter factions. Citizens who felt their main duty was to oust Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud Bloc apparently decided not to lavish their votes on small factions that would only weaken Shimon Peres' Labor Party.

The 66-year-old Dayan took his defeat with characteristic bluntness. Seated next to his wife Rachel at his party office, sweating under the television lights, the patch-eyed Israeli said he took the result as ``my personal failure. Our election propaganda focused on me. I was the address.''

But if Dayan does nail down one seat for his party he will again be a Knesset member. He was elected to the Knesset under the labor banner in 1977, but bolted to the Likud when Begin offered him the post as foreign minister.

However, the overall election outcome has left the political picture so complex and unstable that a place in the government may yet open up for Dayan.

Begin is trying to form a new coalition, but he has almost the same amount of seats as the Labor Party, and his government needs all the support it can get to squeeze past the 61-seat minimum for a parliamentary majority.

While campaigning on a promise of political realism based on his vast experience in negotiating with Arab and other leaders, Dayan never committed himself to serving one government or another.

Dayan was written off in 1965 and came back as the hero of the 1967 Mideast war. He was ousted in 1974 for his handling of the 1973 Mideast war and rose from the ashes to serve Begin as foreign minister and groundbreaker of the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations.

If ever there was a cat with nine lives in Israel's political spectrum, it is Moshe Dayan.

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Dayan

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^Dayan Writes That Carter Proposal Almost Killed Camp David Accord<
^By BARRY SCHWEID=
^Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) - A proposal by former President Carter to return the eastern half of Jerusalem to Jordanian control almost torpedoed the Camp David agreement, according to an account by Moshe Dayan.

TUESDAY JUN 2 1981

Carter wanted to attach to the agreement, which led to the historic Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, a letter in which the United States described east Jerusalem as conquered territory.

Dayan, who was Israel's foreign minister at the time the Camp David agreement was reached, said Carter insisted he had made a promise to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and intended to keep it.

``Do you want to dictate to me what to say in the name of the United States?'' Dayan quoted Carter as asking, with considerable anger.

Dayan's account of the dispute, which broke out on the last day of the Camp David summit in September 1978, appears in the June issue of The Atlantic magazine. It is an excerpt from his book, ``Breakthrough,'' to be published in the fall.

The effect of Carter's proposed letter, Dayan said, would have been return to Jordan of the predominantly Arab, eastern sector, including the Western Wall of King Solomon's temple, the Hebrew University campus and Hadassah hospital on Mount Scopus.

Israel objected and a compromise was worked out in which Carter wrote Sadat that the U.S. position on Jerusalem had not changed. This defers the city's final status to subsequent negotiations between Israel and Jordan.

Dayan said his differences with Carter and former Vice President Walter F. Mondale at Camp David were more bitter than with the Egyptians. ``There were times when only by clenching teeth and fists could I stop myself from exploding,'' the Israel wrote.

At the same time, Dayan said Carter undoubtedly made a supreme effort to bring Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin closer together and reach a mutal understanding.

East Jerusalem was seized by Jordanian troops in the 1948 war between the Arab countries and the new, Jewish state. It fell to Israel in the Six-Day war of 1967 and was annexed. Israel now considers the undivided city its eternal capital.

Dayan said he informed Carter that if the Israeli government had known the American intended to take the stand proposed by Carter they would not have gone to Camp David.

``Why was the Jewish Quarter in the Old City (East Jerusalem) regarded as `conquered territory,' held by us in contravention of international law?

``Simply because the Jordanian Arab Legion conquered it in 1948, destroyed its synagogues, killed or took captive the Jewish civilians who lived there?

``What was there holy about the military conquest by the Jordanian Army in 1948 and profane about our victory in the 1967 war - a war that also started with Jordan's attack on Israel?''

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Dayan

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan says he loves his wife, but he likes the other women he has romanced.

``I've never loved a woman the way I love Rachel, but that doesn't mean that all the other women I met - and had romances with - I thought of only as technical objects,'' the Israeli war hero said in a newspaper interview published Friday.

Dayan, 67, said he had ``felt guilty'' in front of his children when his liaison with Rachel Koren, whom he married in 1973, became public while he still was married to the children's mother.

``It hurt them very much when it became well known that I was having a romance with another woman,'' Dayan was quoted as saying.

Otherwise, Dayan described himself as a loner.

``I don't have intimate friends,'' he said. ``In my free time I don't like to sit around talking to people. I'd rather be alone.'' 0116EDT

SATURDAY MAY 23 1981

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^Sadat to Visit Sudan<

SADAT

WEDNESDAY APR 22 1981

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is to visit Sudan next month, his first trip to an Arab nation since Egypt's peace with Israel in March 1979, the Sudanese news agency reported Wednesday.

The agency said Sadat's visit would coincide with the 12th anniversary of the Sudanese revolution, commemorated May 25th.

Arab countries, with the exception of Sudan, Somalia and Oman, have boycotted and ostracized Sadat because of his peace moves toward the Jewish state. Although Sudan did not break its ties with Egypt in protest over the treaty, it withdrew its ambassador from Cairo in November 1979.

The coolness in relations eased last month when the two African neighbors reinstated relations at full ambassadorial level.

The Sudanese news agency said the invitation was extended to Sadat by Sudanese Minister for Presidential Affairs Baha Eddin Idris during a meeting with the Egyptian leader Tuesday.

No confirmation was immediately available from President Sadat's office in Cairo.

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Moshe Dayan

SUNDAY APR 5 1981

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^Dayan doesn't expect to be prime minister<

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Moshe Dayan, a war hero and former minister of defense and foreign affairs, said in an interview Sunday, ``I never wanted to become prime minister, and I don't think I ever will be.''

He made the comment on ABC Television's ``Issues and Answers'' program the day after he announced his formal bid to run for the Israeli Parliament in national elections June 30.

During the interview, broadcast live by satellite to the United States, last week's attempted assassination of President Reagan was mentioned and Dayan said, ``There are too many nuts in America. How can such a big country let people carry one, two or even five guns? I would not let anybody carry a gun except in extreme emergency, and then only with a license.''

He was asked about Soviet expansion in the Middle East and replied, ``Israel could be the equivalent of a U.S. Army force in combatting Soviet expansion - our soldiers are as good as American soldiers.''

Another question dealt with an international peacekeeping force to monitor the Sinai peninsula after Israel's final withdrawal next year and he said he hoped at least 50 percent of the force would be American, and if not, the troops would come from Canada, Australia or New Zealand.

Egypt wants United Nations units to oversee the border, but the Soviet Union, which backs hard-line Arab countries opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, has said it would use its veto in the U.N. Security Council to block such a U.N. force.

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^AM-Dayan, Bjt,530<
^Dayan Enters Israeli Election<
^Laserphoto TIV1<
^By MARCUS ELIASON=
^Associated Press Writer=

M. Dayan

SATURDAY APR 4 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Moshe Dayan entered Israel's election race Saturday, making an exciting three-way contest out of what had looked like a straightforward battle between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Labor Party leader Shimon Peres.

If the 65-year-old soldier-statesman succeeds, it will be the third comeback in his stormy, drama-filled career.

An opinion poll predicted 11 seats for Dayan's newly-launched party in the Knesset, or Parliament, 46 for the Labor Party and 33 for Begin's Likud bloc in the elections June 30.

Such an outcome would give Dayan a commanding position from which to dictate terms for joining a coalition government.

Dayan has served as defense minister for the Labor Party and as foreign minister for Likud, and he made it clear Saturday that while his party ``will not push or crawl into the next government,'' it would be ready to join whichever party wins the election.

Dayan's party calls itself The Movement for State Rejuvenation, and hopes to garner votes from citizens who are dissatisfied with the triple-digit inflation rate under Likud but see little hope for an improvement through Labor's socialist welfarism.

Dayan, who resigned from Begin's government in December 1979 to protest being left out of negotiations on Palestinian self-rule, is seen by some analysts as pitching for a post as chief autonomy negotiator in the next government. He considers himself Israel's leading expert on the Arabs.

Launching his campaign with an address to a group of supporters at a suburban Tel Aviv hall, Dayan said Israel should abolish its military government in the West Bank and Gaza and give the 1.2 million Palestinians who live there civilian self-government.

He rejected Palestinian statehood, but also scoffed at Labor's proposal for partitioning the West Bank between Israel and Jordan, saying no Arab would accept it.

He called for continued Jewish settlement of occupied territories, but only on state owned land and in areas ``vital to Israel's security.'' Likud has seized private Arab land and settled Jews in the populous Arab heartland of the West Bank.

``We must live with the Arabs according to the reality of today,'' Dayan said.

He insisted that Israel must retain sovereignty over all of Jerusalem, but envisioned ``administrative control'' by different faiths of their own holy places in the city.

Dayan said ``we have very grave misgivings'' about the Reagan administration's approval of the sale of military equipment to Saudi Arabia. But, he said, Israel should appreciate the new American resolve to counter Soviet influence in the Mideast.

Dayan's career has been one of ups and downs. After the 1956 war, he became an obscure political backbencher until the eve of the 1967 Mideast War, when he was made defense minister. He was credited with the ensuing Israeli victory.

His army's shortcomings in the 1973 Mideast War forced his resignation. Then, days after the Labor Party lost the 1977 election, he defected to Begin and regained prominence as Likud's foreign minister.

He underwent surgery for cancer of the colon in 1979, and some observers said that contributed to his resignation from Begin's government.

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^Dayan Enters Parliamentary Race<
^By MARCUS ELIASON=
^Associated Press Writer=

M. Dayan

SATURDAY APR 4 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Veteran soldier-statesman Moshe Dayan came out of self-imposed retirement today and announced his candidacy at the head of a new party in Israel's Parliamentary elections on June 30. A victory at the polls would mark his third political comeback in a stormy career spanning four Mideast wars and the historic peace with Egypt.

Dayan's long-expected announcement complicated the race for prime minister between Menachem Begin, the Likud Bloc incumbent, and his Labor Party rival Shimon Peres.

Dayan, a former foreign and defense minister, sees no chance of succeeding Begin as prime minister, but opinion polls indicate he could win enough seats in Parliament to give him a key role in any coalition government that takes office this summer.

A recent sampling by Dr. Mina Tzemach, a respected pollster, predicted Dayan and his followers would win 11 seats in the 120-member Knesset, or Parliament. The Labor Party was likely to win 46 seats and Likud 31, the poll indicated. The findings reflected a considerable narrowing of the gap between Labor and Likud.

``We have decided to run for election as an independent party,'' Dayan announced to his applauding supporters, packed to overflowing in a suburban Tel Aviv auditorium.

The new party, whose name in unofficial translation from Hebrew is ``The Movement for State Rejuvenation,'' has proposed a platform midway between the dovish Labor Party and the hardline nationalism of Likud.

The acronym of his party's name, TELEM, can mean ``furrow'' or ``plowman'' in Hebrew, and may have been chosen to appeal to the farm lobby that is giving Dayan considerable support.

Many observers see Dayan's decision to come out of self-imposed retirement at 65 and run for office as a pitch to become Israel's peace negotiator in a new government.

Dayan considers himself the nation's most accomplished peacemaker, having played a key role in formulating the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of March 1979, and he is convinced that he can work out a settlement of the thorny Palestinian issue.

Political insiders say one reason for his 1979 retirement was his battle with cancer, which he is now said to have overcome sufficiently to re-enter politics.

The new party favors continued Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, but only on state land and in areas ``vital to Israel's security,'' an indication Dayan would halt the current practice of seizing private Arab land and settling Jews in the populous Arab heartland of the West Bank.

It also proposes ``administrative control'' by different faiths of their own holy places in Jerusalem and a borough-style municipality in which Arabs would govern their own affairs.

Dayan forfeited the support of a valuable ally, the rightist Rafi Party, in order to make Jerusalem a negotiable issue. Rafi had demanded that Israel declare Jerusalem's future non-negotiable.

The platform falls in with those of Likud and Labor by ruling out Palestinian statehood or redivision of Jerusalem, but proposes abolishing Israeli military government in the West Bank and Gaza and leaving the local Arabs to run their own affairs.

Dayan is Israel's best known general, and the black eyepatch covering a World War II wound has become his trademark.

A daring figher who led Israel's lightening invasion of Sinai in 1956, Dayan faded from the spotlight in the early 1960's after an unsuccessful run for power alongside the late David Ben-Gurion, Israel's founding father and first premier.

Dayan made his first big comeback in 1967, as defense minister, when Israel sought a charismatic leader on the eve of the Six-Day War. But his alleged mishandling of the October 1973 war forced his resignation.

He made a second comeback in 1977, deserting the Labor Party just after it lost the election to become foreign minister under the newly-elected Begin.

In December 1979 he resigned in protest at being left out of negotiations on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank, the issue on which he considers himself an expert.

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^AM-Israel-Dayan, 1st Ld-Writethru, a0630,625<
^Dayan Says He's Ready To Run For Knesset. Eds: rephrasing grafs 8-9 to clarify Dayan's political affiliation with Labor Party<
^By MARCUS ELIASON=
^Associated Press Writer=

M. Dayan

THURSDAY MAR 19 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Moshe Dayan said Thursday that he will run in Israel's next parliamentary elections barring a ``major change'' in the political situation during the next two weeks.

Dayan, 65, said he was postponing a formal announcement until April 2 because he wants to be sure that those who profess to be his party comrades feel the same way in two weeks.

However, Dayan's comments at a news conference with foreign correspondents amounted to a virtual declaration of his candidacy for the June 30 elections.

A Dayan candidacy would make a complex three-way race out of what had been a contest between Prime Minister Menachem Begin of the Likud bloc and the Labor Party's Shimon Peres.

Dayan said he saw no chance of winning the premiership. But opinion polls predict 10 to 20 seats for his ``Independent List'' in the 120-member Knesset, or parliament. If that trend holds, Dayan will be in a strong position to set terms for joining a coalition government.

``I'm ready to go and I think I will go,'' he said.

Dayan said he had made up his mind because the two conditions he had set for running had been met: he and his supporters had agreed on a platform, and the top 15 people he had tapped to run on his slate had given their agreement.

The announcement amounted to Dayan's third political comeback in a stormy career. He was a military chief and war hero in the 1950s, but went into political exile until 1967, when he made an overnight return to the forefront as defense minister in a Labor Party-led government in the Six-Day Arab-Israeli war.

Ousted as defense minister in 1974 over his handling of the Yom Kippur War, Dayan made a second comeback by leaving the Labor Party to become foreign minister in Begin's government and played a key role in negotiating the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He resigned in December 1979 to protest the slow pace of negotiations on Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Dayan said his party differs in policy from Begin's in that it would unilaterally apply self rule by withdrawing Israeli military government from Arab towns captured in 1967.

And he disagrees with Labor policy which proposed dividing the West Bank between Jordan and Israel, an offer he was sure no Jordnian leader would accept.

He said issues like state land ownership and control of water resources could be negotiated between the Israeli government and the mayors of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, since they were the only elected Palestinian officials.

He would not allow the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the local administration if it exploited its freedom to carry out terror attacks against Israel, he said, adding: ``if that happens we shall go back there.''

But he appeared to leave the door open for a PLO role by repeatedly stressing that he did not care who West Bank and Gaza Arabs chose as their reprentatives, as long as they lived in the occupied areas.

Dayan said Jewish settlements should continue to go up in the West Bank and ``we should not consider ourselves foreigners there.''

But no Arab land would be confiscated, only legally purchased real estate could be used for Jewish development and Israel should not annex Arab territory, he said.

Asked what happened to make him change his resolve in December 1979 not to run for office again, Dayan said, ``At the time my feeling was that I would not run again. What changed? My feeling. That's how I sincerely and honestly felt at the time. Now I feel like running again.''

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^Dayan Arrives in Cairo for Talks with Sadat<

DAYAN

MONDAY MAR 9 1981

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) - Former Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who Israeli opinion polls indicate could become a strong independent force in upcoming Israeli elections, arrived Monday for talks with President Anwar Sadat. Egyptian officials said his visit was ``private.''

On the eve of Dayan's visit, Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Aly stressed Egypt's neutrality in the June 30 Israeli parliamentary elections.

``The Egyptian government has decided to refrain from inviting any Israeli candidate because we are adopting a neutral line,'' Aly was quoted as saying in a Cairo newspaper.

Dayan, who played a major role in negotiations leading to the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, came here at the invitation of October magazine, which is edited by Anis Mansour, a close confidant of Sadat. Mansour and Eliahu Ben-Elissar, Israel's ambassador to Egypt, greeted Dayan at Cairo airport.

Dayan resigned the Foreign Ministry post in October 1979 because he felt - in a view shared by Egyptian officials - that Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories should be included in negotiations for Palestinian autonomy in those areas.

Since his resignation, Israeli opinion polls indicate Dayan has continued support from a large number of Israelis. The polls also reflect little enthusiasm for either Prime Minister Menachem Begin, head of the Likud Party, or Shimon Peres, head of the Labor Party.

Dayan said last Friday in Tel Aviv there was an even chance of his running in the elections, but that his decision depended on whether those who claim to be his allies also share his views on how to deal with Israel's Arab neighbors.

He said he would announce his decision on whether to run for office on April 2.

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Dayan

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^Israel Obsessed by Dayan<
^By MARCUS ELIASON=
^Associated Press Writer=

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Moshe Dayan, whose uncertain political future has become a national obsession, again left Israel guessing about his plans Friday, saying he would decide on April 2 whether to run for office.

Ever since opinion polls began talking about Dayan as a strong independent force in Israeli politics, the patch-eyed ex-foreign minister has galvanized attention.

In a speech to potential supporters, Dayan said there was an even chance of his running in the June 30 election, but that his decision depended on whether those who claim to be his allies also share his views on how to deal with Israel's Arab neighbors.

Dayan apparently was referring chiefly to Yigael Hurvitz, the former finance minister who is willing to give Dayan control of his party machinery but opposes the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in which Dayan played a major role.

At the same time Dayan published the second installment of his memoirs Friday in the daily Yedioth Ahronoth, prompting the paper's rival, Maariv, to print a separate article by Dayan. The end result was that the old soldier, who was thought to have faded away 15 months ago, had six full pages of his writings in the country's two largest dailies.

``There is something infuriating about having to analyze this man's every move and utterance,'' complained political analyst Uzi Benziman in the daily Haaretz. ``Why does everyone constantly look at him and hang on to his every word? What is it about him that is so mysterious and fascinating?''

The answer seems to be that four months away from a critical national election, the public shows little enthusiasm for Menachem Begin and Shimon Peres, the mainstream candidates, and one poll says Dayan could come in second, enabling him to dictate his views to whoever wins.

Thus even the publication of Dayan's memoirs is shaping up as a factor.

As history alone, they make fascinating reading, for they are the first account by a senior participant in the events leading up to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's momentous peace mission.

The events happened in 1977, but in Dayan's book they are highly relevant to today's situation.

Dayan is thought by some analysts to be angling for a high peace-negotiating position in Israel's next government, and the memoirs portray Dayan as the only Israeli capable of dealing effectively with the Arabs. He describes amiable chats with Kings Hassan II of Morocco and Hussein of Jordan, and negotiations with Sadat's personal emissary Hassan Tohami.

And in case any Israeli leader still thinks he can manage without Dayan's service, the former minister throws in a mention of his friendship with an American battalion commander named Alexander Haig, now U S. Secretary of State, whom he got to know in Vietnam in 1966 when Dayan was a war correspondent.

Most controversial is Dayan's account of a talk with Jordan's King Hussein in which the monarch, according to Dayan, categorically ruled out any settlement that would leave parts of the West Bank in Israeli hands.

The disclosure is embarrassing to the Labor Party, whose whole foreign policy is built around achieving such a partition. The Labor Party has protested bitterly against the government censors for letting Dayan publish the affair.

Finally, the memoirs portray Dayan as an unorthodox swashbuckler. He describes himself dashing about the European countryside on his way to and from secret meetings with Arab leaders; in wig and false mustache exploring the wonders of the Marrakesh, Morocco marketplace; and there is even an attempt to portray Dayan the common man, coming home from a secret mission to find the house empty, and boiling a bowl of soup for himself before taking a nap.

AP-NY-03-06 1250EST<

FRIDAY MAR 6 1981

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^AM-Dayan-Israel, Bjt,670<
^Dayan Ponders Return to Politics<
^By MARCUS ELIASON=
^Associated Press Writer=

M. Dayan

MONDAY MAR 2 1981

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - With Israel's general election four months away, Moshe Dayan appears ready to come out of semi-retirement and take the power that the polls indicate is his for the asking.

Dayan says he will decide in April whether to run for office. But already, he is organizing a new political party. And despite his reputation for last-minute changes of mind, most politicians here are assuming that the war hero with the famous eye patch will run for office.

The latest public opinion sounding says that if he runs, Dayan could emerge with the second strongest bloc in Parliament.

The poll, by the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research, gives the Labor Party 27 percent of the vote, Dayan 14 percent and the incumbent Likud Bloc 12 percent. Fifteen percent favored other parties and 32 percent were undecided, the poll found.

If the figures hold up, Dayan would be assured of a senior partnership with whoever forms the new government after the June 30 election - Menachem Begin of Likud or Shimon Peres of Labor.

For Dayan, who announced in December 1979 that he was quitting Israeli politics, it would be his third and perhaps his most difficult comeback in a career of ups and downs.

Dayan originally was a member of the Labor Party. But in 1965, he deserted to run independently for office, then faded into obscurity.

He was brought back as defense minister for the 1967 war, but he defected again 10 years later, just a few days after Labor lost the May 1977 election.

Dayan joined Likud as foreign minister, helped negotiate peace with Egypt, then resigned in protest at the slow pace of follow-up peace talks.

As recently as last week, most politicians were writing Dayan off.

He was on bad terms both with Labor and Likud. The younger generation still held him responsible for Israel's shortcomings in the 1973 Yom Kippur War, when he was defense minister. And his reputation as a swashbuckler with little patience for the law was turning sour as Israelis looked for more humble, incorruptible leaders.

It was whispered that his good eye - the other was lost in a World War II battle - was failing, that he had cancer and that wanted only to finish his memoirs before dying.

Today, Dayan acts and looks vigorous for his 65 years, and he has taken to wearing special spectacles instead of the eye patch to improve his vision.

Dayan now says he will declare his candidacy provided those who want to run with him agree with his political views.

Meantime, he is writing the draft of a party platform and has even come up with a title for his organization - ``Rachel,'' which not only is his wife's name but is a Hebrew acronym for ``National Emergency List.''

Dayan is being drawn into the vacuum created by a general disgust for the party politics that have dominated Israel since it was founded 32 years ago.

Opinion polls report widespread dissatisfaction with Likud's inability to control inflation and bring stability to Israeli life. But the restiveness is not working entirely to the advantage of the Labor opposition. The polls show a large percentage of undecided votes.

Dayan says he wants to prevent Labor winning an outright majority, which would empower it to give up parts of the occupied West Bank. He says such a move would be ``destructive for Israel.''

Instead, he wants to push ahead with autonomy talks that would give Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza limited self-rule and leave the territory under Israeli control.

Uzi Benziman, a political commentator for Haaretz, suspects Dayan is angling for the post of chief peace negotiator in the next government.

``He knows the Palestinian question will be at the center of Israeli life in the coming years and he wants to be the focal figure guiding Israel's policies on this issue,'' writes Benziman.

AP-NY-03-02 1405EST<

Dayan

FRIDAY FEB 20 1981

57 TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - At first, the short, bald man with spectacles was just another spectator at a basketball game here. But only until other fans recognized Moshe Dayan minus his eyepatch.

Dayan arrived at the Tel Aviv stadium Thursday night wearing his familiar black patch. But when he settled down to watch the game he took it off and put on a pair of thick-rimmed spectacles to which was attached a cup to cover his blind left eye.

His wife Rachel said his doctors have told him he will have to wear glasses at all times in order to walk and read comfortably.

Until now, she said, he wore glasses only when working at home in private.

``It's a matter of age,'' she said. Dayan will be 66 in May and his eyesight is known to be faltering. But his wife said she doubts the world''s best-known eyepatch will disappear overnight.

``It''s too early to say,'' she said. ``Moshe needs to get used to the idea.''

Dayan was a soldier in the British army in Palestine, participating in a 1943 raid into Syria when he was blinded by an enemy bullet that hit his binoculars as he was peering through them.

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THURSDAY NOV 27 1980

Dayan

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^PM-Jews-Dayan,190<
^Congress Criticizes Former Defense Minister<

NEW YORK (AP) _ The American Jewish Congress, saying former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan does not speak for ``the government or the people of Israel,'' has criticized him for remarks that the U.S. armed forces is largely made up of blacks with low intelligence.

Dayan made the remarks in an interview for Israeli television on ov. 14. Dayan said the quality of U.S. armed forces was low and hampered efforts to improve American military capability in the Middle East.

The former Israeli official said American military ranks up to the level of sergeant were made up ``mostly of blacks who have low intelligence and low education.''

``We emphatically reject Mr. Dayan's remarks,'' Henry Siegman, executive director of the Jewish organization said Wednesday, adding ``We urge him to repudiate his thoughtless and mean-spirited statement.''

The former Israeli official was also criticized by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of the self-help group People United to Save Humanity, who sent Dayan a telegram Monday demanding an apology.

``If these quotes are accurate,'' Jackson said in the telegram, ``black Americans consider such comments unkind, insensitive and an insult.''

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Dayan

WEDNESDAY NOV 26 1980

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^Jewish Group Criticizes Dayan For Remark Sbout Blacks<

EW YORK (AP) _ The American Jewish Congress criticized former Israeli defense minister Moshe Dayan on Wednesday for saying the U.S. armed forces are made up ``of blacks who have low intelligence.''

Henry Siegman, executive director of the Jewish organization, said in a statement that, ``Mr. Dayan certainly does not speak for the government or the people of Israel.''

``Indeed, it is difficult for us to believe that his words even reflect his own views,'' Siegman said, ``since they are so widely at variance with his past sensitivity to the various racial, religious and ethnic elements that make up the people of Israel and to the Arab residents of the West Bank and Gaza.''

Dayan, in a ov. 14 interview for Israeli television, said the quality of the U.S. armed forces was low and hampered efforts to improve American military capability in the Middle East.

The former Israeli official said the ranks of U.S. soldiers up to the sergeant were made up ``mostly of blacks who have low intelligence and low education.''

``We emphatically reject Mr. Dayan's remarks,'' Siegman said. ``We urge him to repudiate his thoughtless and mean-spirited statement.''

Dayan was also criticized for his remarks by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of the self-help group People United to Save Humanity.

``If these quotes are accurate,'' Jackson said in a telegram to Dayan on Monday, ``black Americans consider such comments unkind, insensitive and an insult.''

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DAYAN ✓

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^Ex-Israeli Military Chief Critical of American Military Forces.
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^By MARION KWARTLER=
^Associated Press Writer=

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - ormer Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said Friday the quality of America´s armed forces is low, and this has hampered efforts to improve U.S. military capability in the Middle East.

Dayan said in an Israel Television interview that the U.S. armed forces up to the rank of sergeant were made up ``mostly by blacks who have low intelligence and low education.´´

``Their army is made up only by volunteers,´´ Dayan said, adding that he believes the United States must reinstitute at least a partial draft to improve quality. ``They have to insure that fresh blood and better brains go to their forces.´´

Dayan´s comments followed the crash Thursday of an American military transport plane in Egypt, which was part of a newly-formed American Mideast Rapid Deployment orce. All 13 Americans aboard were killed.

Some 1,400 army troops and airmen from the 101st Airborne Division from Kentucky are to take part in joint American-Egyptian excercises aimed at strengthening American military presence in the Mideast.

Dayan said he expects the United States to step up troop movements to the Middle East, especially the Persian Gulf region of the Iran-Iraq conflict, in order to build an operative force that could fight a war.

Pentagon officials in Washington have said the operation in Egypt was planned in advance of the Iran-Iraq war, although it is aimed at giving American troops desert combat practice in accordance with America´s commitment to defend the West´s oil supplies in the gulf.

Dayan said if President-elect Ronald Reagan fulfills his campaign promises to strengthen America´s world standing, it would also help Israel.

``But the new administration will do what´s good for America,´´ Dayan said, ``without kid gloves.´´

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FRIDAY NOV 14 1980

ME-U.S DAYAN√

MONDAY NOV 3 1980

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^Dayan Says U.S. Should Base Troops in Middle East<

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) - The United States should raise its military presence in the Middle East to the point of basing troops there to make sure the Soviet Union doesn't shut off the flow of oil to the West, former Israeli official Moshe Dayan said Monday.

``You should make it clear that you will not allow the stop of the flow of that oil,'' Dayan said. ``The U.S. is the only country that can stand up to the Soviet Union.''

The former foreign and defense minister told reporters at Yale University he believes the creation of U.S. military bases in the Middle East is necessary to protect against a Soviet invasion.

Failure to do that, the Israeli leader said, is to ``risk losing friends in the area.''

Dayan said the United States' response to the Soviet move into Afghanistan brought the Russian reaction: ``The United States are not going to use force. Okay, they are going to boycott the Olympic Games. We can live with that.''

``I know you are not the policeman of the world and cannot enforce peace. But the Russians are taking advantage of that,'' he said.

To guard against further Soviet expansion in the Middle East, he said, the United States should be ``ready to use force when the other is using force.

``I would hate to see the situation where the Soviet Union would control Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria and the approaches to the Indian Ocean.''

That would threaten Israel, Egypt and the Western world, he said.

Dayan said the United States should avoid taking sides in the Iran-Iraq war and let the two Arab neighbors settle their dispute.

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DAYAN

FRIDAY OCT 24 1980

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^Dayan won't rule himself out of politics.<

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Moshe Dayan, the war hero who resigned a year ago from Prime Minister Menachem Begin's right-wing government, hinted Friday he might lead a political movement in next year's general election.

In an interview on Israeli television, he departed from his usual stand of non-involvement when asked if he might organize his supporters for the November 1981 electon.

``If you ask me here and now, the answer is negative.'' Dayan replied. ``But if you ask me how I will feel when November next year arrives, I'm afraid to commit myself.''

He also was critical of the government's expressed policy of continuing ``preventive'' raids on Palestinian guerrilla positions in southern Lebanon and suggestions that Israel annex the Golan Heights, seized from Syria in the 1967 war.

Israeli observers said it was significant that the retired general, political maverick and member of Parliament had not ruled out completely a return to party politics.

Dayan, 65, remains one of Israel's most popular figures. Public opinion polls invariably place him among the leaders Israelis consider best equipped to run the country.

The general, who wears a patch over the scar left when he lost an eye while fighting with the British in World War II, served as a defense minister in the previous Labor government, resigning in 1974.

Three years later, Begin's Likud Bloc won an upset election victory and Dayan agreed to serve as in the Cabinet as Foreign Minister. He resigned last November, saying he believed the stiff line followed by Begin's government had thwarted efforts to gain the participation of Palestinians in the Israeli-Egyptian talks on autonomy for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip.

Dayan underwent surgery last year to remove a cancerous intestinal tumor, and doctors said he has recovered fully.

He spoke with the television interviewer after announcing he would vote against any measure to annex the Golan Heights, sought by some Israelis who insist the occupied heights are needed for Israeli security.

``We need to reduce the anti-Israel front in the outside world,'' Dayan said, apparently referring to Washington's opposition to such an annexation.

Dayan said annexation of the heights would amount to a precondition for any possible peace negotiations with Syria.

He criticized the government's policy of continuing raids on Palestinian bases in Lebanon, saying he preferred military action in response to guerrilla attacks or to prevent them when there was clear advance knowledge that they were to take place.

Israel's frequent bombings and ground attacks on positions of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon are becoming ``a local war with tanks and planes'' aimed at ``killing the entire PLO, but there will be no end to it,'' Dayan said.

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Iran-Iraq M. Dayan ✓

WEDNESDAY OCT 1 1980

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^Israeli Says Iran Needs US Help<

VIENNA (AP) - Former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today he does not believe Iran can win its war against Iraq without American help.

Dayan, on a private visit here, told reporters the U.S. help would have to take the form of supplies, spare parts and technicians to maintain Iran's sophisticated, predominantly American military hardware.

After 10 days of war, Iraq's ``immediate military objectives'' were within reach, Dayan said. That, he maintained, left Iran two choices - to sue for peace or call Washington for help.

The Israeli military hero said the United States should forget the past, and once American hostages are released, should help Iran keep up its defenses. Otherwise, he predicted, ``all those countries, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Syria will be controlled and influenced by the Soviet Union.''

Dayan favored American involvement in the conflict, but said he did not think the situation would lead to a superpower confrontation. He ruled out the possibility that Israel might get involved, saying the Jewish state was ``no substitute'' for the United States.

Washington has repeatedly stated its neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war, but has said it would move to keep oil shipping lanes open if the conflict escalated.

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^For Release Sun Sept. 28<

Moshe Dayan

MONDAY SEP 22 1980

^Moshe Dayan Watched for Signs of Political Life<
^By MARCUS ELIASON=
^Associated Press Writer=

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Although he is 65, ailing and busy writing memoirs, many Israelis are still watching Moshe Dayan for signs of political life.

The patch-eyed ex-soldier has been down before, only to bounce back into the forefront of Israeli politics.

Today, while Dayan potters about in his garden, works on his treasured archaeological collection or pores over manuscripts with a single, faltering eye, the pundits sift through the arithmetic of parliamentary seats to see whether there is still room for him to maneuver.

Some conclude that there is - especially among the 30 percent that constantly replies ``undecided´´ when asked by pollsters to pick a prime minister.

There is widespread disillusionment both with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the Labor Party opposition, and the polls almost always place Dayan among the five most popular figures in the country.

Friends insist that Dayan has no political plans. But no one dares flatly write him off, even though he has no political party, no easily grasped ideology, and no power base other than his backbench seat in the Knesset, the Israeli parliament.

But as commentator Mark Segal has written in the Jerusalem Post: ``Who knows? When the political kaleidoscope shifts again, may we not find Dayan in the limelight again, being urged to lead a new right-of-center political grouping?´´

Until his resignation last October as foreign minister, Dayan´s career had been a series of dizzying rises and falls. He has been called a swashbuckler and a brigand, a brilliant diplomat and an amoral, turncoat politician, a man of sweeping historical vision and, in a revealing self-portrait he painted in 1951, a fox, complete with black eye-patch.

Dayan burst upon the international scene in 1956 as chief of staff of the army that swept a huge, Soviet-supplied Egyptian army out of the Sinai Desert.

But the brilliant career prophesied for him seemed not to materialize. After a brief stint as a junior Cabinet minister he joined his mentor, David Ben-Gurion, in founding a new, reform-minded party. It fared poorly at the polls and Dayan faded into obscurity.

Then came the 1967 war, and the public clamor for a strong leader swept him into the key position of defense minister. Most of the glory of Israel´s six-day military triumph fell on Dayan´s shoulder.

For the next six years he was second only to Prime Minister Golda Meir in making policy. But the 1973 war drove him and Mrs. Meir out of office, blamed for Israel´s disastrous battlefield setbacks. Mrs. Meir died in 1978.

Four more years of obscurity, and then Israelis were treated to comeback No. 2 as Begin, newly elected and casting about for someone to give his government international stature, handed Dayan the Foreign Ministry portfolio.

Dayan´s rehabilitation meant he would play a major role in the peace talks launched by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat´s visit to Jerusalem. But a little more than two years later, in October 1979, he was again out of office, having resigned in protest of the way Israel was conducting negotiations on self-rule for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He had undergone surgery four months earlier to remove a cancerous part of his intestine, and later had to have an operation on his throat which left his voice weak and gravelly.

Although his doctor said the cancer was completely removed, it was whispered that Dayan feared he had not long to live, and had resigned to give himself time to write his own account of the peace talks and settle accounts with the many foes he had accumulated during his flamboyant career.

Associates say, however, that the book, to be published in a few months, will contain no bombshells and, like his previously published autobiography, will be written in his characteristically dry, painstaking and curiously impersonal style.

His favorite interest remains the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, where he has built up a network of relationships with important Arab figures which he believes will prove valuable as negotiations for Palestinian self-rule progress.

Dayan has hinted that the only official post that might interest him would be as an adviser on West Bank and Gaza affairs. He says he will not run for Parliament again, and neither wants nor expects to be offered another Cabinet post.

Meanwhile, he lives quietly with his second wife, Rahel, in a suburb of Tel Aviv populated by army officers past and present. He attends parliamentary sessions and goes to a few basketball games - otherwise he is seen and heard only occasionally in public.

It is precisely that kind of obscurity that Dayan´s foes have learned to beware of.

^End Adv Sun Sept. 28<
AP-NY-09-22 0124EDT<

a0502 TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Moshe Dayan underwent minor surgery Sunday for a hernia, and is in good condition, his doctor says. MOSHE DAYAN

The 65-year-old former foreign minister was hospitalized Saturday night because of ``a post-operative hernia in the abdominal wall which may have been the result of his operation last year,'' said Dr. Bolislav Goldman of Tel Hashomer hospital near Tel Aviv. Dayan had a cancerous tumor removed from his colon in June, 1979.

Dayan will be released from hospital in about a week, Goldman said.

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SUNDAY JUL 27 1980

Dayan

WEDNESDAY MAR 26 1980

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^Dayan Calls on Carter and VAnce<

WASHINGTON (AP) - Former Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who quit his government in a dispute over settlements, made unannounced calls Wednesday on President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance to discuss prospects for a Palestinian autonomy plan.

Dayan brushed aside most questions put by a few reporters who managed to get to him before he flew off to Detroit to address a United Jewish Appeal dinner. He said he did not know what position might be taken by Prime Minister Menachem Begin when he sees Carter next month.

However, Dayan said, he hopes ``it's possible to make progress'' on arrangements for Palestinian Arabs living under Israeli jurisdiction.

The former foreign minister has split with Begin over the wisdom of establishing new Israeli settlements in populated Arab areas on the west bank of the Jordan River. He said he had not discussed the autonomy issue with the prime minister since he left the government.

Vance had lunch with Dayan at the State Department and then accompanied him to the White House.

AP-NY-03-26 1730EST<

MONDAY NOV 26 1979

Dayan

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^PM-Dayan,150<
^US Should Have Mideast Base, Says Dayan<

DALLAS (AP) - The United States ought to maintain an armed force in the Middle East to deal with crises like that in Iran, says former Israeli defense minister Moshe Dayan.

``I don't want to volunteer any advice,'' Dayan said of the holding of American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

However, he said if a permanent U.S. military force were stationed in Israel, ``you would not find yourself in embarrassing situations.''

Dayan said Israel ``would fully cooperate'' with the idea of a Middle East military force by offering space at ports and airfields. And he said there should be no problems for his country from the Iranian crisis, he said.

``We are surrounded by 100 million Arabs and we have been living in this kind of situation a long time,'' he said.

Dayan, 64, resigned his post Oct. 21 in disagreement with Israel's position over the matter of Palestinian autonomy.

He spoke at Southern Methodist University Sunday night.

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SUNDAY NOV 18 1979

Dayan

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^Moshe Dayan Says U.S. Should Have Military Option in Iran<

NEW YORK (AP) - The United States should have a military option to win the freedom for American hostages being held in Iran, former Israeli foreign minister Moshe Dayan said Sunday.

Although Dayan said military force was probably not necessary to insure the Americans' safety at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, he said military airfields in the Sinai ``should and could be used'' for an American option.

Dayan, who resigned his post on Oct. 21, said: ``In some situations, the only way ... the right way is by a military action.''

Dayan, who also served Israel as defense minister, made his comments after addressing 600 people at a fund-raising meeting here for the United Jewish Appeal.

He praised Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as a ``good Moslem'' for Sadat's criticism of the Iranian takeover. Sadat recently condemned Iranian Islamic leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini as a ``lunatic'' who has led Iran into chaos that will eventually bring on a leftist takeover.

Dayan said he hopes other Arab nations will join Egypt in its stance against the two-week-old takeover by Iranian students.

But Dayan criticized the Palestine Liberation Organization's attempt to negotiate the hostages, calling the PLO ``the first ones to start this system of killing innocent people. The trouble of the world is that is has compromised with the PLO.''

Dayan's comments evoked memories of the July 4, 1976, Israeli lightning rescue of 94 Jewish passengers held hostage by pro-Palestinian hijackers at Uganda's Entebbe Airport.

Asked whether a simlar rescue should be attempted in Iran, Dayan, said, ``It is not my business to give military advice.''

Later he said the U.S. had ``good generals. The administration knows what they're doing.''

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^By The Associated Press<

M. Dayan

SUNDAY OCT 21 1979

Egypt's Foreign Minister Bhutros Ghali said the resignation of his counterpart Moshe Dayan from the Israeli Cabinet on Sunday shows Israel's policies ``represent an obstacle on the road to peace.''

``The resignation of Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is proof that the settlement policy and the establishment of settlements in the West Bank and allowing Israelis to buy land in the West Bank represents an obstacle on the road to peace,'' Ghali said.

In Washington, Presidential spokesman Jody Powell said ``We don't comment on changes in other governments.''

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance reiterated the White House stance but said, ``On a personal level, however, let me say that I and every one of us in our government who has worked with him have the highest regard for Moshe, both personally and professionally.

``He has made an outstanding contribution, not only to the peace process in the Middle East, but also to U.S.-Israeli relations,'' Vance said.

Dayan announced his resignation Sunday at a Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem, saying he was angry at the failure of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to include Palestinians in negotations for autonomy of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza strip. Both areas were occupied by Israel in 1967 but are inhabited largely by Arabs.

Begin said he did not believe Dayan's resignation jeopardized his coalition government and refused to discuss a possible replacement for the foreign minister when the resignation becomes effective Tuesday.

``We will continue to be faithful to our principles,'' Begin said after Dayan's announcement. ``I don''t think there is any need to change our policies.''

Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who arrived in Cairo Sunday for negotiations with Egyptian officials, said he was not worried about the effects of Dayan's resignation. ``Everything is in good shape,'' Weizman told the CBS television program ``Sixty Minutes.''

In Moscow, the official Soviet Tass news agency said ``Dayan's withdrawal from the government was not unexpected,'' and the foreign minister fully shared ``the expansionist aspirations of his government.''

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^AM-Dayan Profile, Bjt,650<
^By LARRY THORSON=
^Associated Press Writer=

M. Dayan

SUNDAY OCT 21 1979

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Moshe Dayan, the eye-patched war hero and political maverick, too often for his liking found himself the lone voice for pragmatism and compromise in the Begin government.

But he had an answer for his critics:

``I have a contribution to make, and no one can do it better.''

It was that self-confidence that made Dayan seem the quintessential Israeli, the kibbutznik and daring fighter who led the Jewish state in military victories over the Arabs.

In the roughhouse of Israeli politics, he was equally daring, bolting from the dominant Labor Party once in the 1960s and again in 1977 to become foreign minister.

With his resignation on Sunday, Dayan may have dealt a fatal blow to Prime Minister Menachem Begin´s shaky coalition government. But his statement that he ``can´t be their mouthpiece,'' reaffirmed in a most emphatic way what he had been saying for months - that he didn´t agree with many of the hardline policies of Begin´s right-of-center government.

In recent months he found himself alone - or in a minority of two with Defense Minister Ezer Weizman - when Begin´s Cabinet voted on Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River or on policy in the Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

He was convinced that the Palestinians must be included in autonomy talks and that they should coexist on an equal level with Israel.

His reputation was that of the unorthodox loner. But being frozen out of Israel´s main foreign policy concern - the autonomy negotiations - was too much for Dayan.

Dayan´s image as a dashing general was enhanced by the eyepatch covering the wound left when he lost his left eye in 1943 fighting for the British in Lebanon.

During the Arab war of 1948, Dayan was a batallion commander who could do wonders with a column of Jeeps, and in the 1956 war with Egypt he was chief of staff when Israel conquered the Sinai Peninsula in 100 hours.

Dayan was made defense minister three days before the outbreak of the 1967 war in which Israel captured vast Arab territories from Egypt, Jordan and Syria in six days. For the next seven years he had almost exclusive control of how the territories and the one million Palestinians were governed.

The early setbacks in the 1973 war, which caught Israel unprepared on the holy day of Yom Kippur, irreparably tarnished Dayan´s reputation. He left the government in 1974 when Prime Minister Golda Meir´s government fell.

Begin, head of the Likud Party, lured Dayan from the Labor Party into his Cabinet after the 1977 upset elections. From the first day Dayan was a moderating influence on Begin´s nationalism. He made his acceptance conditional on Begin´s agreement not to annex the occupied areas.

Within weeks Dayan made a secret trip to Morocco to meet Egyptian Vice President Hassan Tohami. The meeting may have set the stage for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat´s dramatic visit to Jerusalem in November 1977.

Dayan was chief negotiator through the arduous peace talks with Egypt, often dragging a reluctant Cabinet into concessions that culminated with the treaty signed last March.

The hardliners in Begin´s coalition never were happy with Dayan, and he needled them incessantly with statements hinting that Israel would have to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization in the future.

This summer he revealed that he had held a series of meetings with Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip who support the PLO. When his critics screamed that he was upsetting government policy, Dayan replied, ``You can´t learn what the Arabs are thinking by talking to Jews.''

With Dayan´s departure, it is not clear who in the government can take up the role which he carved out for himself: leading Israel to a new form of coexistence with the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza.

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M. Dayan

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^AM-Dayan Text,440<
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JERUSALEM (AP) - Following is an unofficial translation by The Associated Press of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's letter of Oct. 2 to Prime Minister Menachem Begin explaining the reasons behind his wish to resign. During the regular Cabinet meeting Sunday, Dayan gave Begin a brief letter saying he had decided to resign.

To the Prime Minister:

Dear Mr. Begin,

In a brief discussion with you last week I expressed my reservations on the way in which negotiations on autonomy are being conducted, and I said that under these conditions I see no purpose in my continuing in this government as foreign minister.

I would like to repeat those views briefly in writing. In my opinion, the question of our relations with the Arabs of the occupied territories (not with the Palestine Liberation Organization) has been the key question in our lives over the years, one which can be solved. In any case, there is no question more pressing than this, whether for our own lives or for our foreign policy. All our discussions with leaders of Europe, the Far East, and in particular of the United States, concentrate on this matter, and I therefore believe that the foreign minister cannot perform his function properly as long as he is not personally involved, informed and among the determiners of Israel's policy on this question.

It's no secret to you that I differ over the manner and the substance of the conduct of the negotiations on autonomy. The same is true of several of our actions in the field. I need not list those disagreements here.

I opposed the six-member committee which conducts the negotiations (and saw no purpose to my participating in it), I regretfully voted against several key decisions - expropiation of non-arable land, establishment of Elon Moreh, and I voted against parts of the resolution ``Israeli clarifications to the principles guiding the autonomy arrangements.''

When the autonomy negotiations began, I considered the possibility that I was wrong in my assumption that the negotiations in their present form would fail.

Although only four months have passed since the negotiations began, I believe, to my regret, that they are for the most part barren. In any case, whether this perception is correct or not, it prevented me from participating in the matter. I have no doubt that in this situation the foreign minister cannot carry out his duties, for it means that he deals with marginal issues only and not with the issue that stands at the center of our policy.

In great friendship and deep respect,

Moshe Dayan

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SUNDAY OCT 21 1979

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^Associated Press Writer=

M. Dayan

SUNDAY OCT 21 1979

JERUSALEM (AP) - Moshe Dayan resigned Sunday as Israel's foreign minister, angered by Prime Minister Menachem Begin's continued tough line on the Palestinian issue, ``the key question in our lives.''

The surprise resignation of the military hero-turned-political maverick threatened to deal a sharp blow to Begin's shaky government coalition. But its political impact could not be assessed immediately.

The opposition Labor Party immediately renewed its call for new elections, but Begin is expected to reject the idea.

The 64-year-old Dayan, who underwent cancer surgery earlier this year, notified Begin of his wish to resign in a secret letter Oct. 2. He confirmed it with another note to Begin at Sunday's regular Cabinet meeting, and the decision was announced.

In the letter, read to reporters by Cabinet Secretary Arieh Naor, Dayan said he already had ``expressed my reservations on the way in which negotiations on (Palestinian) autonomy are being conducted, and I said that under these conditions I see no purpose in my continuing in this government as foreign minister.''

He said he believed the autonomy talks of the past four months have been ``to a large extent barren negotiations.''

He described Israel's relations with the Palestinian Arabs of the occupied territories as ``the key question in our lives over the years, one which can be solved.''

The solution envisioned by Dayan, who was Israel's chief negotiator in the treaty talks with Egypt, was coexistence on an equal level. He apparently thought the Israeli negotiating stand did not go far enough in outlining a partnership. He felt not enough was being done to attract Palestinians from the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip into the talks, and held eight secret meetings this year with Palestinian leaders.

Dayan's resignation does not take effect until Tuesday morning, but it appeared unlikely he would retract it.

Begin said he would take over Dayan's tasks until a new foreign minister is appointed and approved by Parliament. The prime minister expressed ``deep sorrow'' over the resignation, which he called ``an important national and international event.''

Dayan, dashing patch-eyed army general in the 1956 Arab-Israeli war and defense minister in the 1967 and 1973 wars, said he will keep his Parliament seat, but he announced no other personal plans.

He underwent surgery this year to remove a cancerous intestinal tumor and again to repair his vocal cords, which were damaged in a 1968 cave-in at an archeological excavation. He lost an eye fighting for the British in World War II.

Aides said the illness did not affect Dayan's decision. But he is considered likely to retire from public life after the next elections, scheduled for 1981.

The resignation, which took most of the Cabinet by surprise and stunned an unsuspecting nation, could be a fatal blow to Begin's government, besieged by critics for its failure to take decisive action, especially on the economic front.

At the same time, however, it could have an opposite effect - by opening the way for Begin to resolve serious disputes within his patchwork coalition. The open post will force a long-expected Cabinet reshuffle, possibly allowing Begin to remove the unpopular Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich, without upsetting the delicate balance of opposing coalition parties.

One possibility is to give Dayan's job to Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin and to move Ehrlich into Yadin's prestigious Cabinet post.

With Dayan out, the Cabinet will be left with one less moderate voice to balance Begin's right-wing Likud bloc and its coalition partner, the National Religious Party. Defense Minister Ezer Weizman will be the only ``dove'' left in the 16-member Cabinet and will have undisputed leadership of the moderate camp.

The resignation is not likely to stall the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, scheduled to resume in London this week.

Weizman, in Cairo for talks about Sinai withdrawal, said he was not worried about the survival of Begin's government in the wake of the Dayan resignation. ``It's a good ship, with a good crew ... the ship goes on and the skipper is in charge,'' he told a reporter.

Butros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, said the resignation was ``further proof that Israeli settlement policy is an obstacle to peace ... this policy also has found those who oppose it even inside Israel.''

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said, ``We don't comment on changes in other governments.'' But Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance said that ``on a personal level ... let me say that I and every one of us in our government who has worked with him has the highest regard for Moshe.''

Dayan said he would detail his reasons for quitting only after the resignation becomes effective Tuesday. In his letter, Dayan reminded Begin that he had voted against key Cabinet decisions such as land policy in the West Bank and the decision to build a controversial Jewish settlement there.

Dayan complained in a radio interview that after he turned down the top post on the autonomy negotiating team for policy reasons, he was left out of key decisions and relegated to ``cocktails and ceremonies.''

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^By ARTHUR MAX=
^Associated Press Writer=

PLO

Dayan

THURSDAY OCT 4 1979

JERUSALEM (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has dropped a broad hint that Israel might speak to the Palestine Liberation Organization, but only to negotiate a solution to the Palestinian refugee problem.

But Dayan has a list of further conditions for Israel-PLO talks which he acknowledges would require a revolutionary change in the PLO's character.

Although Dayan announced no shift in Israeli policy, he has made a series of pronouncements this year signaling a willingness to consider a dramatic new approach in the future.

His softened tone come partly in response to increasing pressure from Western European governments and private American groups hoping to sponsor mutual Israel-PLO recognition and a breakthrough toward an overall Mideast peace.

Until now, Israel has flatly ruled out talking to the PLO under any circumstances and even rejects mediation attempts, such as that by American black leader the Rev. Jesse Jackson, who is on a Mideast tour now.

Dayan said in a television interview Wednesday: ``Should an Arab organization arise - even if it were the PLO itself - at some future stage and without engaging in terror to proceed to deal with solving the refugee issue, and if Israel were requested to take part in the solution, in my opinion, she should do so,''

In an apparently contradictory statement, Dayan also said ``even if the PLO fulfills the necessary conditions I would not recommend nor support a dialogue with them.''

Dayan's aides had a hard time explaining the contradictions. They said Dayan was responding to hypothetical questions about Israel's response if the PLO recognized Israel. Dayan still believes that is not possible, they said.

Dayan and other officials made clear that Israel could not talk to the PLO unless it renounced terror, eliminated from its founding charter articles calling for a secular Palestinian state and denying the Jews' right to a state in the region, and accepted the United Nations resolutions upon which peace talks are based.

``This is such a revolution that I don't expect it to happen tomorrow,'' Dayan said last week.

Added one Foreign Ministry official Thursday: ``If Israel agreed to talk to the PLO it would be the most dramatic change in Israel's foreign policy ever.''

Dayan's latest remarks appear to be one more small step, inching Israeli thinking on the PLO away from the totally negative.

Last February Dayan called the PLO one of the ``morning after'' problems Israel would have to face following the peace treaty Israel signed with Egypt. He said the PLO's political clout with the Arabs could not be ignored.

That remark prompted a mild rebuke from Prime Minister Menachem Begin for overstepping the bounds of Israeli policy.

Since March, Dayan held eight secret meetings with Palestinian leaders in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River who are PLO sympathizers.

He said this was not the same as talking to the PLO but the distinction was lost on many Israelis. Begin pointedly refused to condemn his foreign minister and has kept silent on Dayan's latest statements.

Jesse Jackson has been trying to win a pledge from PLO leader Yasser Arafat to halt terror tactics as a first step toward peace talks with Israel, but the Israelis say that is not enough.

They argue that the PLO would have to scrap its 1964 covenant which Israel interprets as calling for the destruction of the Jewish state. Dayan, officials said, still subscribes to the theory that the PLO would cease to exist if it changed its charter.

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^By ARTHUR MAX=
^Associated Press Writer=

PLO DAYAN

FRIDAY SEP 28 1979

JERUSALEM (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has dropped the clearest hint yet that Israel may one day talk to the Palestine Liberation Organization, but he admitted the PLO is almost certain to reject the conditions he demanded.

Dayan spelled out his terms in an interview with Israel Television in New York that was broadcast here Thursday.

Asked what would happen if the PLO recognized Israel's right to exist, Dayan replied: ``I don't want to answer your question only in a negative way,'' then said Israel might be willing to enter talks with Yasser Arafat's PLO guerrilla alliance if it ``ceased to be a military organization and became a political framework'' with new objectives.

The PLO must ``be ready to go into general discussions, let's say, on how to solve the refugee problem, or for example, be ready for the million refugees that have been in Jordan since 1948 to see Jordan as their permanent place,'' he said.

But Dayan said, ``This is such a revolution that I don't expect it to happen tomorrow.'' He said if the PLO accepted Israel's conditions ``it would not be the PLO, it would be a political movement that wants to solve problems on a political and real basis.''

He was vague about the specific objectives he would like to see the PLO change, but he indicated he was seeking more than reassurances that the PLO did not seek the destruction of the Jewish state.

The substance of Dayan's remarks showed little change in his government's staunch opposition to the PLO, but political observers said Dayan appeared to state his position in deliberately positive terms and they saw a subtle shift in his remarks, possibly signaling some softening of Israeli policy.

It was not known if Dayan had cleared his statement in advance with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who has said repeatedly that Israel will never negotiate with the PLO, which he sees as a terrorist organization dedicated to Israel's destruction.

Last February, Begin rebuked his pragmatic foreign minister for saying the PLO's influence in the Middle East could not be ignored and that it represented more than just a military problem.

Dayan also came under sharp attack recently from the right-wing of Begin's ruling Likud coalition for holding a series of private meetings with PLO supporters on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip.

Dayan broke no new ground Thursday in his address to the U.N. General Assembly in New York in which he ruled out Palestinian demands for an independent state saying this was not an option that was ``considered in the Camp David accords.''

Denouncing the PLO as a terrorist organization whose covenant ``calls for the purging of the Zionist presence in Palestine,'' Dayan said, ``No country can or should be expected to negotiate with a party which denies its very existence, aims at its destruction and used terror against its civilian population.''

Exercising his right to reply, Zehdi Labib Terzi, the PLO observer at the United Nation, labeled Dayan ``an adventurer, a leader of armed racist murderers, (and) a political opportunist.''

In the Egyptian port city of Alexandria, Israeli and Egyptian negotiators wrapped up their sixth round of talks with the two countries still far apart on the key issue of a definition of the autonomy to be given the 1.2 million Palestinians on the West Bank and in Gaza.

A joint communique issued by Egypt, Israel and the United States, mediator of the talks, was positive in tone and referred to an ``eventual agreement.''

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^By JOAN J. CIRILLO=
^Associated Press Writer=

Dayan

TUESDAY SEP 25 1979

NEW YORK (AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Tuesday the Israelis ``want nothing to do with'' the Palestine Liberation Organization, adding that the Rev. Jesse Jackson should stay out of negotiations in the Middle East.

In a speech to Jewish leaders here, Dayan defended Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's refusal to meet with Jackson, who is on a private Mideast peace mission.

``We have nothing against black Americans,'' Dayan said at the office of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations. ``We do not rule out a black American to deal with us.''

But, he said, Israel ``doesn't need'' Jackson's intervention, especially since the PLO question is ``very sensitive.''

Jackson arrived in Israel Monday with a delegation of black and white leaders to ask Israel to meet with the PLO. The head of Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity) plans to visit Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt and Syria.

Dayan said Jackson went because Andrew Young, the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations who is black, recently resigned over the controversy surrounding Young's secret meeting with a PLO representative.

Dayan said the Israelis never thought of asking for Young's resignation. But, he added, his country had no alternative but to protest the meeting because it violated the United States' agreement not to negotiate with the PLO.

Begin couldn't have met with Jackson because ``it would have given him (Jackson) the credentials to mediate between him and (PLO leader) Yasser Arafat,'' said Dayan.

Dayan said Israel would not meet with the PLO as long as the Palestinians persist in terrorist acts.

Dayan, who met with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance earlier in the day, is in the United States to negotiate a Mideast peacekeeping force with the United States and Egypt. The three nations agreed on joint Israeli-Egyptian patrols.

Dayan praised the United States for quickly resolving the issue by volunteering to provide military forces if necessary. The minister returns to Israel Thursday after addressing the United Nations.

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Dayan

BONN, West Germany (AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan today criticized West Germany for calling for Palestinian ``self-determination,'' saying it represented a change ``for the worse'' in Bonn's Middle East policy.

But Dayan added, ``I don't think German policy toward Israel is a hostile policy.''

The Israeli met with reporters as he wound up a three-day visit to Bonn, where he conferred with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other West German leaders.

Referring to Bonn's insistence on the right of Palestinian self-determination, Dayan told the news conference, ``I think in (West German) foreign relations there is a change we don't like. We take it as a change for the worse because the European Council never used this word.''

The European Council, the governing body of the Common Market, issued a Mideast policy statement in June 1977 saying the Palestinian people had the right to ``effective expression of their national identity.''

West German diplomatic sources said in response to Dayan's remarks that Bonn's policy is still based on that statement and has not changed.

The Palestine Liberation Organization and its supporters regard the right to ``self-determination'' to mean the right to an independent state, something Israel refuses to accept.

Dayan said he was given to understand during his Bonn talks that the West Germans did not attach this meaning to the phrase. But he said it would be interpreted that way by the Arabs.

The German sources, who asked not to be identified, said German calls for Palestinian self-determination were made as early as 1974. The right to self-determination was of extreme importance to the divided German people, who could not ask for themselves what they denied another people, the sources said.

In reply to a question about possible pressure on West Germany, which imports almost all its oil, from Arab oil states, Dayan said he did not believe ``the German-Israeli ties will go to the dogs or that Germany will sell out the relationship with Israel for more oil of for better prices of oil.''

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TUESDAY SEP 11 1979

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^By ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS=
^Associated Press Writer=

ME

Dayan

SUNDAY SEP 9 1979

BONN, West Germany (AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan arrived here Sunday for a three-day visit seeking reassurances West Germany is not shifting toward the Arab position in the Mideast.

Dayan was received warmly by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who accompanied him to Cologne where he laid a wreath at a synagogue in memory of the Jewish victims of Nazism.

In his talks with Genscher and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Dayan is expected to discuss the Mideast situation, bilateral relations and ties between Israel and the Common Market, said sources who asked not to be identified.

They said Genscher will tell Dayan that Israeli can count on continued support from the Bonn government. Genscher returned a week ago from an eight-day visit to Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt. One of his advance men met with a Palestine Liberation Organization representative, which alarmed Israel.

There have been reports in Israel and West Germany that the Bonn government was moving closer to Arab Mideast policy, which demands statehood for the Palestinian people. The government sources, however, denied that West Germany would alter its policy on the Mideast.

Schmidt is to explain to Dayan why for some time he has postponed a trip to Israel - interpreted unfavorably in Tel Aviv. The sources said Schmidt wants the visit to come at a time when it can contribute to bringing peace to the region, perhaps next year.

The Bonn government is convinced a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Mideast conflict requires respecting the right of Israel to exist withing secure borders as well as self-determination for the Palestinian people in their own homeland, the sources said.

At a brief news conference before boarding his flight in Tel Aviv, Dayan said ``the policy of Germany lately calls for some clarification,'' although noting he does not regard West Germany as a hostile country.

Dayan is regarded as one of his government's most effective spokesmen and he was expected to remind German leaders he has been meeting of late with Palestinian leaders on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, trying to draw them into the U.S., Egyptian, Israeli peace efforts.

The West German trip is the first of two he will make to Europe this month. The second will be to Strasbourg, France, to attend a meeting of the Council of Europe.

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^By LARRY THORSON=
^Associated Press Writer=

Dayan

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan flew to West Germany Sunday in the first of two trips this month apparently intended to bolster European-Israeli relations and minimize Palestine Liberation Organization influence on the continent.

Europe's tentative flirtation with the PLO has put Israel on its guard, especially following a giant flap with Washington over U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young's unauthorized meeting with a PLO representative.

If Israel has a dispute with Washington, according to the conventional wisdom here, it's bound to be in trouble in Europe as well.

Dayan, regarded as one of the government's most effective spokesmen, will meet with Chancelllor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during his three-day visit. Later this month he will speak with officials at a meeting of the Council of Europe, in a further attempt to maintain European trade and cultural relations.

SUNDAY SEP 9 1979

Genscher recently toured Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan in what is generally seen as an attempt by West Germany to lead the European community toward a new Mideast policy.

At a brief news conference before boarding his flight, Dayan said ``the policy of Germany lately calls for some clarification,'' although noting he does not regard West Germany as a hostile country.

An advance man for Genscher's trip set off alarm bells in Israel by meeting with PLO chief Yasser Arafat. While Genscher himself did not meet Arafat, the contact with the PLO was seen in Israel as a potential erosion in Bonn's support of the Jewish state.

In addition to the PLO-West German contact, Israel is unhappy that Bonn, with its special relationship to Israel based on the Nazi holocaust, has not given greater support to the Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

Dayan will be well-prepared for any pointed European questions on the generosity - or lack of it - in Israel's legalistic approach to the Israel-Egypt-U.S. talks on Palestinian autonomy.

For the past few months Dayan has been meeting quietly with Palestinians from the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in connection with attempts to draw moderate Palestinians into the autonomy talks. His efforts have drawn fire from some conservative political segments at home.

Last July Arafat met in Vienna with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, infuriating Israel, which recalled its ambassador from Vienna.

On the surface, Israel's ties with Germany are correct and friendly, but privately Israeli officials suspect the Bon government, like others in Europe, has been won over by the Arab oil weapon.

In the Israeli view, now is the time for Europeans to stand up to the PLO. ``Otherwise,'' said one official, ``Europe will find out later that the PLO is in charge of their oil supply. Can they possibly want that.''

European criticism of Israel also has centered recently on the policy of settling Jews in the West Bank of the Jordan River and on Israel's hard-hitting, pre-emptive attacks on Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

Diplomats based in Tel Aviv who are friendly to Israel express concern that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government had lost sight of the effect its policies would have on basically friendly European countries.

Begin sees Israel as in an all-out war against terrorists. The Europeans see the heavy bombardment as Israeli overkill in Lebanon.

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PLO Dayan

WEDNESDAY SEP 5 1979

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^By ARTHUR MAX=
^Associated Press Writer=

HAIFA, Israel (AP) - Moshe Dayan has held at least eight meetings with Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and an aide said Wednesday the controversial foreign minister would continue to use such meetings in pursuit of Mideast peace.

Leaders of hawkish factions in the coalition government said only the current state visit here by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was preventing a drive to chastise Dayan for his meetings with West Bank leaders, most of whom support Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization.

Dayan's personal crusade was in apparent direct conflict with the policies of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who has said Israel will never negotiatz with the PLO. So far, Begin has had no comment on Dayan's meetings and no other cabinet member has spoken publicly against the foreign minister.

Dayan's aide, who asked not to be identified, said there had been a mimimum of eight meetings with West Bank Arabs since Israel and Egypt signed their peace treaty in March. Before he underwent surgery in June to remove an intestinal tumor, the meetings were kept secret. Since then several have been held more openly, the aide said.

The meetings are likely to stop for the time being because Dayan's schedule is heavily booked in September with two European trips and one to Washington. But the controversy is not likely to fade away.

Dayan already has been criticized in editorials and by some politicans for appearing to contradict the government's firm refusal to deal with the PLO.

Some even grumble that Dayan's forays in search of Arab opinions make Israel look silly for having complained last month that U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young had met with a PLO official in New York. Young resigned his post after the meeting was revealed.

Dayan received support Wednesday from U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, who said in Washington that meetings with Arabs in the occupied territories are helpful in promoting negotiations on Palestinian autonomy.

The 64-year-old Dayan relishes the challenge of the political controversy his meetings provoked, his aide said, and intends to go on meeting with Palestinians as time permits.

No Palestinian from the West Bank or Gaza has ever refused an invitation from Dayan, said the aide, and the meetings were held with the approval of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who is responsible for the occupied territories. Dayan believes that Palestinians from the territories still could be convinced under certain conditions to join the negotiations on autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, the aide said without elaborating. The talks presently are being conducted by Egypt, Israel and the United States.

In a television interview Tuesday, Dayan defended his meetings with Palestinians and made a distinction between between PLO members and supporters.

``If someone is specifically a representative of the PLO, we should not meet him,'' Dayan said. But he said refusal to talk to PLO supporters was a position with which ``I don't believe we will be able to reach any kind of agreement with the Arabs.''

The distinction is lost on some Israelis, however, and Dayan has no shortage of political enemies, having left the Labor Party after the 1977 election when Begin asked him to be foreign minister in the coalition cabinet.

``We cannot agree to a situation in which this man does as he pleases,'' said Yehuda Ben-Meir, parliamentary leader of the coalition's National ReligiousLParty. Dayan's behavior has ``gone beyond all bounds of the acceptable and the permissible,'' Ben-Meir said.

Last February Dayan caused a stir in Israel - and drew a mild rebuke from Begin - when he said the PLO was a kind of ``morning-after'' problem Israel would have to face up to after signing a treaty with Egypt. Dayan emphasized he didn't mean Israel should negotiate with the PLO, but said, ``we cannot deny their position or value in the conflict.''

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Plo Dayan

TUESDAY SEP 4 1979

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TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, defending his meetings with local Arab supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Tuesday such talks are necessary if peace is to be reached with the Arabs.

Dayan also said in a television interview his meetings are designed in part to strengthen Israel's position in Washington.

The meetings have been criticized by Israeli conservatives, who note Prime Minister Menachem Begin has said his government will never deal with the PLO because its charter calls for Israel's destruction.

Dayan met on Monday with Dr. Ahmed Hamze Natshe of Hebron, a member of the Palestine National Council. The previous week he conferred with a pro-PLO activist in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip. The foreign minister said they discussed Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on autonomy for Arabs living in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza.

Dayan said in the interview, ``If someone is specifically a representative of the PLO, we should not meet him,'' but he made a distinction between representatives and supporters.

``Should we refuse to talk to them because they are supporters of the PLO?'' he asked. ``I don't believe we will be able to reach any kind of agreement with the Arabs'' if such a stand is taken.

Dayan said one reason for the meetings was so ``I can go to the Americans and say we know at least as well as you what Arabs in the occupied territories think.''

The Israeli government has been critical of the U.S. Embassy here because of contacts some embassy staff members have had with Palestinians.

Avraham Sharir, chairman of the central committee of Begin's Likud bloc, called for an urgent meeting of Likud leaders to discuss Dayan's meetings, which he said were counter to government policy.

Some Israeli newspapers criticized Dayan in editorials.

The conservative newspaper Maariv said Dayan's meetings ``call into question what little credibility the Israeli government has left.... How can Israel ask friendly governments not to meet representatives of the PLO, when the foreign minister is initiating such meetings?''

Israel protested bitterly when Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, met with a PLO representative. Young resigned last month because of that meeting, which violated a U.S. commitment that it will not deal with the PLO until that organization recognizes Israel's right to exist.

Despite the criticism, the radio reported Dayan has asked military authorities in the occupied West Bank to arrange more meetings with Arab leaders.

Palestinian support is a keystone for peace with Egypt, and is one of the main topics of the summit meeting between Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Haifa.

After his meeting with Dayan, Natshe told an Israeli reporter they had agreed on some subjects, ``but I told him I oppose any form of autonomy or self-rule (for the West Bank). Only an independent Palestinian state will solve our problem.''

Natshe was expelled from the West Bank by the Israeli military in 1976 for his association with Palestinian guerrillas, and returned in 1978 on condition that he stay out of politics.

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DAYAN

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, already under fire from conservative Israelis for meeting a supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met another pro-PLO reprzsentative Monday, it was announced.

At about the same time, a spokesman for Prime Minister Menachem Begin told reporters in Jerusalem the government´s adamant refusal to negotiate with the PLO remained unchanged and the organization would ``wither away'' with implementation of the Israeli-Egyptian peace pact.

Dayan met Dr. Ahmed Hazmi Natshe, described by Israeli media as a PLO supporter and member of the Communist Party, in the Israeli-occupied town of Hebron on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Government officials gave no details of the meeting. Dayan met last week with another pro-PLO Palestinian in the occupied Gaza Strip and said at that time he was trying ``tm get some answers on how Israel and the Arabs can live together.''

Conservatives drew comparisons between Dayan´s meetings and talks held by Andrew Young, the former American ambassador to the United Nations who resigned last month because of an unauthorized meeting with PLO representatives in New York.

The United States has barred any official meetings with the PLO, following the Israeli position that the PLO is a terrorist organization dedicated to the destruction of Israel.

Dayan´s meetings, which he has said he will continue, were seen as efforts to understand Arab opinion on Israeli-Egyptian negotiations for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

One newspaper said Dayan was trying to determine the possibility of the PLO halting its bloody intimidation of West Bankers and Gazans who might want to join the autonomy negotiations.

In Jerusalem, Begin told visiting members of the Council of Europe that there had been no change in Israel´s stand. He said the PLO called for the elimination of Israel and his government could never deal with the PLO.

Zvi Mazael, a Foreign Ministry specialist on the Palestinian situation, briefed reporters on the Israeli position.

He said an autonomous Palestinian state controlled by the PLO would be a ``mortal danger to Israel.''

Mazael also claimed the PLO now was fighting for its life against Egyptian-Israeli plans for Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli-occupied areas and would evaporate if the project succeeds.

He said the PLO charter, which calls for Israel´s destruction, was sacred to that organization. ``This is something in its nature that cannot be changed, so why try the impossible?'' Mazael said. ``The best position now is a total `no´ to the PLO.''

He added, ``If Egypt and Israel arrive at a formula on autonomy, then the masses of Palestinians will go for this solution. The only other choice is to fight, fight, fight.

``The PLO will wither away if the automomy is established. It can´t fight Egypt, Israel and the United States.''

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MONDAY SEP 3 1979

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^By DANIEL GREBLER=
^Associated Press Writer=

PLO Dayan

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - The state radio said Thursday that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has had ``unofficial'' contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization, two weeks after Israel made such a flap over Andrew Young's meeting with a PLO representative that he resigned as U.N. ambassador.

The radio said Dayan told Foreign Ministry officials he met with Dr. Haider Abdul Shafi, leader of the Red Crescent Society in the occupied Gaza Strip and a staunch PLO supporter.

Dayan said the autonomous administration envisioned for the Palestinians in the Israel-Egypt peace treaty cannot be implemented without their cooperation, ``the Palestinians are not cooperating at the moment,'' and he met Abdul-Shafi in an apparent effort to change the situation, the radio reported.

Dayan denied he negotiated the question of autonomy with Shafi, and said his visit Wednesday was ``to get some answers on how Israel and the Arabs can live together. You can't get the Arab opinion by sitting and talking with Jews.''

Israeli outrage at Young's unauthorized meeting with Zehdi Labib Terzi, the PLO's United Nations observer, led to the American ambassador's resignation Aug. 15. Israeli officials questioned the value of U.S. committments and critcized Young for a ``clear violation'' of an American promise to avoid contacts with the PLO.

A Foreign Ministry source said Dayan sees Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza as next in line to join the Camp David peace process and ``it is from this aspect that one can view his visit in Gaza.''

THURSDAY AUG 30 1979

Moshe Arens, conservative chairman of the the parliament foreign affairs and defense committee, told reporters Dayan should have respected what he called a national consensus in Israel against talking with the PLO that followed Young's resignation.

Shafi was chairman of the parliament of Ahmed Shukeiry's Palestine Liberation Organization in Gaza before the 1967 Mideast war, and was exiled to the Sinai twice for his political activities while Dayan was defense minister.

``I am familiar with Shafi and that is exactly why I wanted to meet with him,'' the radio quoted Dyan as saying.

The Jerusalem Post said Dayan told a colleague there was no point in talking with moderate Arabs to learn PLO thinking on the autonomy plan now that negotiations with Egypt are shifting to substantive matters.

The report said Dayan's intention was not to determine the PLO attitude toward participating in the negotiations, but to study the prospects of the PLO halting intimidation of Arabs who might agree to join Egypt in the talks.

The radio said Shafi called the 90-minute conversation ``academic and theoretical,'' adding, ``Dayan is fond of exploring, even in a situation where there is no point to explore.''

Arab residents of the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank of the Jordan River have refused to participate in the autonomy negotiations, claiming only the PLO can represent them. Israel believes moderate Palestinians would come forward if not for PLO intimidation.

Egypt has suggested that if West Bank Arabs reject the autonomy scheme, Cairo might be willing to implement the plan in Gaza first.

Dayan's visit was the second to Gaza by an Israeli Cabinet minister in recent days. Last week, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman met Gaza Mayor Rashid Shawa, but insisted they discussed only matters related to the military government's relations with the municipality.

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Moshe Dayan

SATURDAY AUG 11 1979

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TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan was hospitalized today for treatment of his vocal cords, a hospital spokeswoman said.

Dayan, 64, underwent surgery in June for cancer of the colon, and the spokeswoman at Meir Hospital in Kfar Saba said the surgery aggravated Dayan's ailing vocal cords. She did not elaborate.

In 1968, Dayan's vocal cords were damaged when he was seriously injured in a cave-in at an archeological site where he was digging. Dayan is an amateur acheologist.

The spokeswoman said doctors would report on the foreign minister's condition later Saturday and he would be released Sunday.

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^By SUSANNE SCHAFER=
^Associated Press Writer=

DAYAN

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan expressed confidence today that Egypt and Israel can negotiate a suitable replacement for the U.N. peacekeeping force being withdrawn from the Sinai Peninsula.

``I am sure the Egyptians will be forthcoming and try to find a way to solve the problem, realizing that the Security Council doesn't want to commit itself,'' Dayan told reporters at the end of a three-day visit in which he held talks with Dutch officials.

Because of Soviet opposition, the U.N. Security Council earlier this week failed to extend the mandate of the 4,000-member U.N. Emergency Force, which has acted as a buffer between the Egyptians and Israelis in the Sinai since the 1973 Mideast War.

A U.S.-Soviet compromise provides for the stationing of a much smaller contingent of unarmed U.N. observers to oversee Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai under terms of the treaty with Egypt. Israel rejects this idea.

``The important question is what kind of forces should serve as a buffer. We don't think the idea of observers is a good one,'' Dayan said today.

He said he shared the view of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat that the issue will be solved in time, ``and the way to solve the problem is to sit down and talk about it.''

Dayan and other Israeli officials have accused the United States of failing to live up to what they said were its commitments as a guarantor of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Dayan said today he has received ``no indication that the United States intends to build the international peacekeeping force that President Carter committed himself to.''

The Israeli government says the United States promised at the March signing of the peace treaty to find an ``acceptable'' alternative to the U.N. peacekeepers after their mandate expired. But the State Department says the U.S. obligation to form an alternative force does not come into effect until 1982.

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FRIDAY JUL 27 1979

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Dayan

TEL AVIV, Israel(AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan was released from a hospital Monday following surgery for the removal of a cancerous tumor from his colon, the state radio reported.

Dayan underwent surgery June 24 at Tel Aviv's Sheba Hospital for what doctors described then as the removal of a polyp from his intestine. Post-surgical tests showed the tumor to be malignant, though his doctors described the cancer as ``very localized.''

The 64-year-old Dayan was reported in good condition upon his release. He is expected to rest at home for two weeks before returning to work.

No further treatment besides routine checkups will be required, the radio said.

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MONDAY JUL 2 1979

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Dayan

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TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan underwent surgery for cancer of the colon last weekend, but ``there is no reason to believe'' the disease will spread, the director of Sheba Hospital hospital said Thursday.

Dr. Bolislav Goldman, director of the hospital where surgery was performed Sunday and Dayan is recuperating, told The Associated Press a small portion of Dayan's colon was removed during the surgery.

Goldman described the cancer as ``very localized'' and said the Dayan, 64, ``absolutely'' could return to work.

Tests received Thursday showed the tumor removed by surgery was malignant, Goldman said.

The doctor said Dayan was informed immediately ``according to our agreement that we would update hime on his condition.''

``He didn''t show any emotion,'' Goldman said. ``but if you know him, he never does.''

THURSDAY JUN 28 1979

The hospital director said Dayan's condition was ``very satisfactory'' and he should be able to leave the hospital in a week to 10 days.

Dayan probably will return to work in several weeks, Goldman said. ``He will have to undergo tests in the beginning. If after that everything is fine, then there will be no reason to continue the tests,'' the doctor said.

Goldman said no anti-cancer drugs or radiation treatments would be necessary.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin visisted Dayan at the Tel Aviv hospital Thursday. State television showed Dayan smiling and speaking in a hoarse whisper.

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Dayan

MONDAY JUN 25 1979

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TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan was in good condition Monday after undergoing surgery for the removal of a cyst-like growth from his intestinal tract, the medical director at Tel Hashomer hospital said.

Professor Bolislav Goldman denied rumours that Dayan, 64, had cancer. ``This is the first I've heard of it,'' Goldman told The Associated press by telephone. ``Dayan successfully underwent a routine surgery.''

One Israeli nespaper quoted a cabinet source who said that when Prime Minister Menachem Begin told the cabinet that the surgery Sunday had gone well, he gave the impression that the growth removed was non-malignant.

Dayan, a top member of Israel's team to negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, was able to follow the resumed talks closely after the hospital installed a direct telephone line in his private room.

Dayan is expected to be released from hospital in another week.

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Dayan

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TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan was listed in good condition Sunday after undergoing surgery for the removal of a cyst-like growth from his intestinal tract, Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The 64-year-old Dayan was admitted to Tel Aviv's Tel Hashomer hospital on Saturday evening after tests showed he was suffering from an intestinal polyp, requiring what his spokesman termed minor surgery.

He was expected to remain hospitalized for an additional week before being released to convalesce at home prior to resuming his official duties.

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SUNDAY JUN 24 1979

MONDAY APR 23 1979

Moshe Dayan

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TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan left today for a three-week visit to the Far East but denied that he was going to China.

Dayan is scheduled to visit Nepal, Burma, Thailand and Singapore to brief their leaders on the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and to discuss issues of mutual interest. He will also pay an unofficial visit to Hong Kong.

There was speculation that he would make a secret stop in China to discuss the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries, but he told a group of foreign publishers meeting in Jerusalem: ``I have not been invited to go to China or to meet with Chinese leaders.''

He said although it would be desirable for Israel to have diplomatic relations with China, it was not likely they would be established now.

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By ARTHUR MAX=
Associated Press Writer=

Dayan

MONDAY APR 16 1979

JERUSALEM (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan whipped up a storm in Israel Monday with a remark suggesting that Israel may have to consider giving up the occupied Golan Heights if it wants peace with Syria.

Israel radio reported that other ministers in the Cabinet were outraged and that at leasst one planned to ask for Dayan's resignation.

Dayan has denied that he advocated the evacuation of the strategic plateau in exchange for a peace treaty.

The fuss started when Dayan spoke Sunday before a group of Israeli settlers from the West Bank. The settlers asked if they will have to move, as the Israelis in the Sinai must do after the occupied territory is returned to Egypt under the provisions of the recent peace treaty.

Dayan said that unlike the Sinai and the Golan Heights, the West Bank has never been recognized as the sovereign territory of another state.

He was quoted as saying that Israel will ``have to decide: the Golan Heights without peace with Syria, or peace with Syria without the settlements on the Golan Heights.''

The 444 square-mile area, captured by Israel in the 1967 war, was used by the Syrians as a gun platform to pummel Israeli farms in the valley below.

There are about 25 Golan Heights settlements. Most are cooperative agricultural outposts, but a large urban center is being built in the center of the plateau to serve the surrounding settlements.

No negotiations with Syria are in progress. Israel has said it might consider minor frontier changes, but will not allow the Syrians to return to their old fortifications.

Because Dayan serves as Prime Minister Menachem Begin's right hand man in formulating policy, he became the target of a barrage of criticism for his remarks.

Begin reportedly called Dayan into his office for what was believed to be a clarification of the matter, but a spokesman for the prime minister denied that was the reason for the the visit.

The state radio quoted a member of the Labor Party opposition, who said the statement ``pulls the rug from under our feet'' in any future talks with Syria.

Yaacov Tsur, head of a settlement movement with affiliates in the Golan, charged that he government was ``playing with our settlements'' and that Dayan was inviting U.S.-Arab pressure on Israel to evacuate the area.

It was not the first time Dayan's off-the-cuff manner put him in hot water.

Two months ago he created a furor by saying that Israel ``cannot deny the position or value in the conflict'' of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The guerrilla group is widely looked upon here as a band of murderers and the statement won him a public rebuke from Begin.

The comments have isolated the former war hero in a political wilderness with no power base of his own.

A former defense minister under Labor Party governments, Dayan left the party and was a one-man faction in parliament when Begin wooed him into the cabinet two years ago.

Despite Dayan's shaky political status, he is acknowledged as Begin's idea man and the originator of the plan for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The idea provided the room for maneuver that Egypt needed to conclude its peace agreement with Israel.

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Dayan

WEDNESDAY MAR 28 1979

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan brought the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty home today and said it could signal ``some kind of alliance in the Middle East.''

Dayan, smiling broadly, held up the Hebrew version of the pact for Israeli cameras and said ``how does our baby look?''

The foreign minister was the first member of Israel's delegation to the peace treaty signing to return from Washington. Prime Minister Menachem Begin and most of the Israeli contingent return Thursday to an elaborate welcoming ceremony during which thousands of white doves will be released into the sky.

Seeking to reassure his nation about the value of the treaty, Dayan said the pact ``is probably more important than we can really feel just now.''

``This superpower, the strongest in the world, and an Arab country, the biggest in the world and Israel are getting together, having a treaty, probably more than just a treaty, probably some sort of alliance in the Middle East,'' he said.

Commenting on the U.S.-Israel agreements that accompanied the treaty, Dayan said the Americans had ``accepted the role of being an address that we can turn to. . .if the treaty will be violated, they will do their best to see the treaty is carried out.''

But if the treaty were broken and Israel's security were endangered, he said, ``we can turn to them and ask them to assist us.''

Dayan also said he hoped the treaty would improve Israel's diplomatic standing in the world. ``I hope some countries would feel like renewing or establishing diplomatic relations with us,'' he said. ``In any case I think the isolation of Israel will not be as bad or as tight as it is now.''

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Dayan
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Dayan

TUESDAY FEB 13 1979

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^By ARTHUR MAX=
^Associated Press Writer=

JERUSALEM (AP) _ Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Tuesday that Israel cannot deny the ``position'' or ``value'' of the Palestine Liberation Organization in future peace talks.

His comment, viewed by some as a softening of Israel's position on the PLO, drew a mild rebuke from Prime Minister Menachen Begin at a meeting of Begin's Likud party.

Dayan, who will represent Israel in peace talks later this month, said without departing from his text that the PLO: ``is not a state, but we cannot deny their their position or their value in the conflict.''

Begin said Israel's policy is that the LO is ``an organi ation of murderers that wants to destroy the state of Israel; that kills Jews because they are Jews. We don't recognize it. We will not negotiate with it at all.''

Dayan's remarks were welcomed by Israeli leftists, but condemned by the conservative wing of Begin's Likud party, some of whom called for Dayan's resignation. Begin said Dayan ``did not intend to announce a change in the government policy ... it is possible that he could have worded this differently.''

Dayan, seeking to clarify his comments, told the Likud meeting ``I repeatedly pointed out that the PLO is one of the encumbering factors in the peace process fom the point of view of the Arabs, and I didn't mention it as one of the factors that must be brought into negotiations and ulted with on any matter.''

Opposition leader Shimon Peres said Dayan was ``inviting pressure'' on Israel and had ``unnecessarily caused the state damage.''

The statement created a stir among Palestinians. Bethlehem Mayo Elias Freij called Dayan's original statement a ``courageous ste

In his original speech, Dayan also said concern over what will happen after Israel and Egypt sign a peace treaty and ``problems like the PLO'' are preoccupying both nations as they head for a new round of talks next week at Camp David, Md.

Dayan will lead Israel's delegation to the Camp David talks with Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance starting Feb. 21.

Dayan said there were ``good reasons for both countries to try to reach an agreement'' at Camp David. He said he hoped the talks would ``get us one step forward,'' and then the treaty could be concluded at a summit meeting among President Carter, Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

In Washington, a high-ranking State Department official said Palestinian leaders may be exploring the possibility of a more conciliatory policy on Israel because of the Camp David accords.

``We have noted a number of signals since Camp David that they are groping for new positions,'' said Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

Dayan said the main difficulties in reaching an accord were not the issues directly concerned with the draft treaty text, but with ``what will happen the morning after'' the treaty is signed.

Within a month after the signing ceremony, talks will open on Palestinian autonomy in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. He said these talks should last ``about one year

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TUESDAY JAN 30 1979

Dayan

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PARIS (AP) _ Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today that Egypt and Israel want to resume peace talks and are awaiting an invitation from the United States to meet for negotiations.

Dayan said ``there is still a huge chance for a peace treaty to be signed.'' But he accused Egypt of ``dragging its feet'' and going back on previous commitments by demanding major changes in the proposed treaty.

Answering reporters' questions at luncheon in honor of his official visit to France, Dayan said ``the ball is now with the Americans.''

Following the latest Mideast shuttle of U.S. State Department diplomat Alfred Atherton, ``both sides are agreeable to go on negotiating and are waiting for an invitation from the United States,'' he said. Washington has sponsored all peace talks since Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem in November 1977.

Dayan said the Islamic fervor sweeping Iran would have ``a negative effect'' on peace talks. He said moderate countries like Egypt and the monarchies of Saudi Arabia and Jordan were concerned that the downfall of the shah of Iran would have repercussions in these states. g

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Dayan

SUNDAY JAN 28 1979

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) _ Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan left on an official visit to France on Sunday, noting that there was ``considerable room for improvement'' in relations between Paris and Jerusalem.

Dayan said he would be discussing the stalemated Mideast talks and other subjects in his meetings Monday and Tuesday with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Premier Raymond Barre and Foreign Minister Francois Ponce.

There also are bilateral topics _ ``not of decisive importance but of some importance,'' Dayan told reporters at Ben-Gurion airport. He described his visit as ``one link in the chain of our relations with France, and there is considerable room for improvement in them.''

Sources said Dayan would bring up a seven percent decline in France's imports from Israel, as well as other economic matters. But at the root of the frosty relations is what Israel sees as a French foreign policy heavily tilted toward the Arabs.

France once was Israel's main arms supplier, but Charles de Gaulle cut thz weapons link when he became convinced that Israel had started the 1967 Mideast war. Two years later Israel pirated five gunboats that it had ordered out of Cherbourg harbor, and the two countries' relations have been merely correct since then, with numerous acrimonious dips.

One low point came in January 1977, when France released Abu Daoud, whom Israel accused of helping plan the terror attack on the Israeli team during the 1972 Munich Olympics. Israel said his release amounted to ``abject surrender'' and recalled its ambassador from Paris.

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DAYAN

FRIDAY OCT 20 1978

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JERUSALEM (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Friday Israeli and Egyptian negotiators at the Washington peace conference were at an impasse over ``fundamental principles'' and the Israeli delegation would return home shortly for consultations.

Speaking in an Israel television interview from Washington, Dayan declined to use the term ``crisis'' to describe the negotiations, but said at least three times that without concessions by both sides ``there will be no agreement.''

Dayan said his delegation would return Monday, but the television reported that the departure was moved up to Saturday in a decision following the interview. Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman were likely to report to Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Cabinet on Sunday.

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^By H. JOSEF HEBERT=
^Associated Press Writer=

Dayan

SUNDAY OCT 8 1978

WASHINGTON (AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Sunday that Israel will continue to provide arms and ``indirect help'' to Christian forces in Lebanon, but he ruled out direct Israeli involvement in the fighting there.

Dayan said he hoped the cease-fire in the fighting between Syrian troops and the Christians will hold, but added, ``It is not our country and I can't say what settlement should be obtained.''

``What we see now is the Syrian regular army shooting at civilians and just killing them. And I think that should be stopped,'' he said.

Dayan appeared on the CBS-TV program ``Face the Nation.''

The Syrians declared a unilateral cease-fire late Saturday night, and the Christians earlier had said they would abide by a United Nations Security Council call for a cease fire.

Meanwhile, Vice President Walter F. Mondale said President Carter has been working with various governments including Israel, Syria, the Soviet Union and France in an attempt ``to bring about stability ... and a reassertion of the authority of the Lebanese government'' in Lebanon.

Mondale appeared on the ABC-TV program ``Issues and Answers.''

Dayan said the fighting between the right-wing Christian forces and the Syrian army is ``an attempt to crush the Christians,'' and he said Israel is ``obliged to extend to them)the Christians) as much help that we can. ...''

``I do rule out going into Lebanon with our forces to control Lebanon. That is not really one of our options,'' he said. ``.. . I do not rule out further assistance and aid to the Christians that will help them hold on.''

Dayan said the shelling by Israeli gunboats of a Moslem section of Beirut last week was aimed at a Palestine Liberation Organization naval base and not directed at the Syrians.

But, he conceded, ``maybe ... indirectly it was a signal that we won't hesitate (to) ... send some of our forces to strike ... against the PLO.'' He claimed the PLO was preparing an attack against Israel, but did not give any details.

The Israeli gunboats, according to Israeli sources in Tel Aviv, fired about 100 shells at the area around a still-unfinished hotel allegedly used as a guerrilla base.

On another matter, Dayan said the question of sovereignty over the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem will not be decided in the current round of negotiations with Egypt but ``only when we discuss the peace treaty'' after a five-year interim period outlined in the recent Camp David framework.

On the same subject, Vice President Mondale said Jordan's King Hussein so far has made no decision on whether to endorse the Camp David accords and said he expects Hussein to come to Washington for a meeting with Carter at some point in the near future. He said no date has been set.

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Dayan

THURSDAY OCT 5 1978

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan flew to the United States today for talks with U.S. officials prior to the opening of Israel-Egyptian peace negotiations in Washington next Thursday.

Dayan is to meet Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance in Washington on Friday and is scheduled to address the U.N. General Assembly on Monday before returning to Washington to head the Israeli negotiating team.

The historic peace talks grew out of the Camp David summit last month, in which President Carter helped the leaders of Israel and Egypt draft twin frameworks for peace, one a bilateral accord and the other a guideline for an overall Arab-Israeli settlement.

Talking to reporters at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport, Dayan said he was confident Israel and Egypt would reach a peace treaty within the three-month deadline set in the Camp David agreement.

Dayan said the talks would focus on two areas: details of ``normal relations'' to be established between the two countries and the timetables for Israel's military and civilian withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.

Commenting on the fighting between Christian militiamen and Syrian troops in Lebanon, Dayan said Syria was acting ``very negatively'' but he didn't expect the fighting to affect the Egyptian-Israeli talks.

``We haven't received any indication from the Egyptians that what is going on in Lebanon should affect our negotiations,'' Dayan said.

Israel has pledged to defend the Christians in Lebanon but has not moved to intervene in the current fighting.

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^By MICHAEL PRECKER=
^Associated Press Writer=

Moshe Dayan

TUESDAY SEP 19 1978

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Israeli refusal to dismantle its settlements in the Sinai as demanded by Egypt would indicate the nation is ready ``to go again and to fight,'' Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Tuesday.

The Israeli parliament, the Knesset, is to vote within two weeks on whether to accede to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's demand that the 20 Jewish settlements in the Sinai be evacuated. The Camp David agreements return the Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty but leave the status of settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan River open to negotiation.

Dayan said that if the Knesset members reject Egypt's demand, ``they will do so with the knowledge of what it means, that is to say that they are ready to go again and to fight to keep that piece of land in Sinai, that they are ready to reject a peace proposal for something that they think is even more important than just a peace treaty with Egypt.''

Addressing a United Jewish Appeal dinner after his return from the United States earlier in the day, Dayan said the decision on the future of the Sinai settlements would be a ``national decision, represented by the Knesset)parliament).''

The foreign minister would not say how he would vote on the settlement question, the key to implementing the Camp David accords.

But in his appearance before an enthusiastic audience of American Jews, Dayan left little doubt as to his feelings about the agreement reached at the two-week summit.

``The delegation at Camp David tried our very best to get the best terms there and to come back home and say to our people, `this is the situation and these are the alternatives,''' Dayan said. ``Now let every one of us ask himself this question and make up his mind.''

Keeping the Sinai settlements, Dayan said, would commit Israelis ``to all the difficulties that would be with that rejection - with the Arabs, with the United States, with the entire world and with their children.

``It is up to us to accept the terms, which are very hard, or to say no and reject it and to go on with even harder terms living without it,'' Dayan said.

In the Knesset vote, set to take place within two weeks, Dayan said the 120 parliamentarians would not be pressured by Prime Minister Menachem Begin or by party leaders.

``Each of us will have to make his own decision about it,'' he said.

The foreign minister said the Camp David accords represented a ``a great hour'' for Israel.

``For the first time it will be up to us to give an answer,'' he said. ``Right at this moment we have a proposition by the Egyptians saying to us, `if you the Israelis are ready to accept our terms, we are ready to make peace.''

Dayan, a prime architect of the Sinai settlements as defense minister in previous Labor governments, acknowledged it would be ``very difficult'' to dismanle Jewish settlements. But he told the American Jewish leaders ``it's very difficult to decide to reject an opportunity for peace after 30 years.''

Asked by one American whether he thought Egypt or Israel had made more concessions in the negotiations, Dayan replied: ``Had I thought we were giving up more than peace deserved, I wouldn't have been a partner in the negotiations.''

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DAYAN

WEDNESDAY AUG 16 1978

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^Eds: New info after 7th graf, Begin comments; and fixes dateline to include Israel.<

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Wednesday that right-wing Christian strongholds in southern Lebanon are important for Israeli security and must be maintained.

``The border region and the (Christian) enclaves are in danger, and it is in Israel's interest that they don't fall,'' Dayan told a meeting of information officers in Tel Aviv. ``Because if they do, what will happen to Metulla and Kiryat Shmona?'' he said, referring to two Israeli towns near the Lebanese border, ``and what will happen to the Good Fence?''

Syria, whose troops dominate the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, would like to close the ``Good Fence,'' Israel's open border with Lebanon.

Dayan said Syria must not be allowed to make Lebanon an Arab confrontation state, and Palestinian guerrillas must not return to southern Lebanon, which Israel invaded March 15 to drive the guerrillas out.

Dayan said Israel is helping the Christians in the area ``to prevent them from being slaughtered.''

The meeting focused on Israel's image in world opinion. Dayan said Israel should abolish the military government in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River but retain some captured territory and an Israeli military presence to meet its security needs.

``You can't force one million Arabs to be Israelis against their will,'' Dayan said.

In a speech to a different group, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said next month's three-party summit meeting in the United States will be important but not ``fateful'' in the Mideast peace process.

Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat have said they will attend the summit, beginning Sept. 5 at Camp David, the presidential retreat in the Maryland mountains. President Carter is to host the meeting.

``The Camp David summit meeting is an important one, but it is not fateful,'' Begin said at the graduation ceremony of the Academy of National Security, a college for senior military officers.

``The fate of our people will not be decided by meetings, and it will not be decided at Camp David or at the King David,'' Begin said, referring to the Jerusalem hotel where Sadat stayed during his visit to Israel last November.

Begin said his goal is ``a permanent peace treaty'' with the Arabs but that ``we are ready to discuss a partial agreement to make for peaceful relations until we can obtain a treaty.

``I am referring to an agreement which would be part of a permanent peace settlement, not an interim agreement, which would only be temporary,'' the prime minister said.

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Dayan

FRIDAY AUG 4 1978

TEL AVIV)AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan tried Friday to dispel the notion there is a deadlock in Israel-Egypt negotiations. He said peace is much closer than before Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

``I don't think the peace process has reached an end or even become frozen,'' Dayan said in an interview on Israel television 24 hours before Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance is to arrive on a new Mideast shuttle mission.

Israeli officials this week began using the word ``deadlock'' in their private descriptions of the Mideast situation following Sadat's refusal to renew direct peace talks unless Israel changes its position.

The foreign minister painted a more optimistic picture. ``I don't think there will be a deadlock in the basic peace process,'' he said, but conceded it was possible ``non-direct'' talks might have to substitute for the face-to-face talks held so far.

Vance said in Washington the talks were at a ``critical point'' and ``new efforts will have to be made.'' The secretary is to talk with Dayan and Prime Minister Menachem Begin here Sunday and Monday before flying to Alexandria, Egypt, to meet Sadat.

Vance had expected to continue his mission by presiding over further direct Israel-Egypt talks at a site in the Sinai Peninsula, but Sadat's refusal scotched that plan. Some commentators here started to wonder if the peace process begun last November with Sadat's visit had come to an end.

``Today we are much closer to peace than we were,'' Dayan said, ``even if only because the points of difference have now been clearly set out ... There are many openings for agreement.''

The differences are over the core Mideast questions of the future of the Palestinian Arabs and whether Israel will withdraw from the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, held since the 1967 war.

While Egypt demands complete Israeli withdrawal and self-determination for the Palestinians, Israel proposes limited self-rule for the Palestinians with a continued Israeli military presence in the West Bank and Gaza.

Dayan said he believed the Egyptians and Palestinians ``do not reject the Israeli autonomy plan - the end of the military government and the establishment of a Palestinian representation which would manage their affairs.''

Asked if he thought Vance would try to exert pressure on Israel, the foreign minister said he had not been happy in the past when Israel was portrayed as the hardline obstacle to peace, and he hadn't appreciated ``hypothetical questions'' Washington had asked.

But Dayan went on: ``Up until today the Americans haven't forced either of the sides to accept a plan. They didn't push any American proposal on us which was unacceptable.'' He said Washington has a peace plan - full Israeli withdrawal and a settlement of the Palestinian question - ``but they never tried to push it on us or to pressure us to say we'll accept it.

``Therefore I have no complaint about the Americans and the way they're conducting the mediation.''

Dayan said he expected Vance to continue in this role of mediator. Sadat has said he expects more and hopes Washington will become a ``full partner'' in the negotiations instead of a mediator.

The Israeli minister said he felt Vance may make suggestions ``or urge us to change our positions and accept the American plan. He may try to do it ... but not as a demand.''

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DAYAN

FRIDAY MAY 12 1978

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STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) - Moshe Dayan stormed out of a news conference Friday after a questioner implied the Israeli foreign minister could be labeled a terrorist.

``I am no terrorist. No one ever told me I'm a terrorist,'' Dayan retorted after a journalist from the radical London newspaper Time Out referred to charges that Dayan and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin engaged in terrorist acts in their early years.

Both were members of Jewish underground organizations in the 1940s before the end of British control of Palestine and Israel's independence.

After that question, Dayan took one more - telling a reporter Israel seized the West Bank of the Jordan River ``because King Hussein (of Jordan) entered the 1967 war despite our warnings. There was no alternative'' - then cut short the news conference saying, ``Thank you and goodbye,'' and stalked out, trailed by a dozen surprised security guards.

Earlier Friday, Dayan held two hours of talks with Swedish Foreign Minister Karin Soder on the Middle East and other issues and had brief meetings with Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin and King Carl Gustaf.

``It is useful to listen to other nations - especially good friends - even if we do not agree with their analysis,'' Dayan commented after the discussion with his Swedish counterpart.

He said Israel and Sweden disagree on three main points - the Swedes' insistence the Palestine Liberation Organization take part in negotiations, their call for creation of an independent Palestinian state, and their opposition to Israeli settlements in occupied areas.

On Thursday night, almost 1,000 anti-Israel protesters demonstrated outside a hall where Dayan and 1,200 other guests at a dinner celebrated the 30th anniversary of Israeli independence.

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^By WILLIAM N. OATIS=
^Associated Press Writer=

Dayan

TUESDAY JUN 13 1978

UNITED NATIONS (AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan charged in a letter released Tuesday that U.N. forces in southern Lebanon are in some cases helping Palestinian guerrillas who have infiltrated areas abandoned by Israeli troops.

``According to reliable information, hundreds of terrorists, members of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization), have, in the wake of the Israeli withdrawal, returned to southern Lebanon,'' Dayan said in the letter to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

He said ``it appears'' some U.N. troops are ``permitting the transit of food and other supplies to the terrorists ...''

``It is also known that some units of UNIFIL)U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon) treat these PLO elements with indulgence and even cooperate with them, and that there are official PLO liaison officers in touch with UNIFIL,'' Dayan said.

Referring to a talk he had with Waldheim in Jerusalem on April 18, Dayan said, ``We look to you for immediate action in conformity with your undertaking to prevent the entry into the area of elements or units of the PLO and to expel those already there.''

Israeli troops invaded Lebanon March 15 following a raid by Palestinian terrorists north of Tel Aviv in which 35 Israelis and nine attackers were killed. The Israeli invasion was aimed at wiping out guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon.

The letter was released by Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog as Israel completed the final stage of its withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Dayan's letter said Israel's understanding was that the U.N. force would ``prevent the return into the area of armed members of units of the so-called PLO.''

U.N. spokesman Francois Giuliani declined comment on Dayan's letter but said Waldheim would reply ``in due course.''

Giuliani said Gen. Emmanuel A. Erskine commander of UNIFIL, would go to Beirut on Wednesday for talks aimed at getting the Lebanese government to restore its own authority in southern Lebanon. Another U.N. source said Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo, chief coordinator of all U.N. Mideast peacekeeping forces, would fly from Jerusalem to Beirut to join Erskine.

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^By ARTHUR L. GAVSHON=
^AP Diplomatic Correspondent=

DAYAN

MONDAY MAY 8 1978

LONDON (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel claimed Monday that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat interrupted his peace initiative with Israel because no other Arab leader would join him in it.

``He did not want a separate peace with Israel,'' the general-turned-diplomat told a British Broadcasting Corp. television interviewer.

At the windup of a 24-hour stopover here Dayan also claimed he has a promise from Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations that U.N. peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon will fire on any non-Lebanese infiltrators - plainly meaning Palestinian guerrillas - seeking to attack Israel or Israelis.

He said if the promise is kept, Israel's March 15 invasion of southern Lebanon will have been justified because it improved Israel's security. The stated aim of the invasion was to drive Palestinian guerrillas from Israel's northern border.

Dayan reported differences in his talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan and Foreign Secretary David Owen when they met to assess the Mideast situation. He did not elaborate.

Dayan, who arrived Sunday from Washington, went to Oslo Monday night for a two-day visit at the start of a swing through Scandinavian countries. Two young women displayed a Palestinian flag when he arrived at the airport and shouted ``Murderer Dayan!'' They said they were ``just private Palestinian sympathizers.''

An anti-Israeli march was scheduled for Tuesday in downtown Oslo.

Answering questions, he said it would be ``disappointing although not necessarily disastrous'' if the iniative Sadat started with his visit to Israel last November were to collapse.

He said he thought the Americans would not be still trying to mediate a Mideast peace if they saw the task as hopeless.

Dayan said he personally felt the future of the West Bank of the Jordan River could be resolved if the issue of Palestinian sovereignty were set aside for five years. In the meantime, there should be no Israeli or Jordanian military in the area, he said.

``We would not drive out the Arabs and we should not e driven out,'' he said, but added there should be no new state between Israel and Jordan, a reference to Arab demands for an independent state for Palestinians on the West Bank. That issue and the question of Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands are the main issues blocking resumption of peace talks between Egypt and Israel.

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Dayan

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^By JEFF BRADLEY=
^Associated Press Writer=

LONDON)AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, marking Israel´s 30th birthday, said Sunday the Jewish state will continue to survive even without a negotiated peace with its Arab neighbors.

``If they will not come and will not negotiate peace with us, we cannot force them,'' Dayan told 20,000 British Jews gathered at the Earl´s Court exhibition hall to mark this week´s anniversary celebration of Israel´s independence.

In Linz, Austria, 5,000 persons including U.S. Ambassador Milton E. Wolfe attended a ceremony marking liberation of the Nazi´s Mauthausen concentration camp where some 130,000 persons died. Ambassador Wolfe laid a wreath in honor of the camp´s victims.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, completing a visit to the United States, viewed a parade up New York´s Fifth Avenue commemorating Israel´s independence.

In a Central Park appearance attended by a crowd estimated at 100,000, Begin appealed for the Arabs to ``negotiate peace,'' but said Israel would never be destroyed by force of arms.

Dayan, fresh from Middle East talks in Washington, told his London audience:

``President (Anwar) Sadat and the Egyptians do not want to negotiate with us. They try to dictate to us, to tell us what to do, but not to negotiate.''

He said that after Sadat made his historic visit to Jerusalem last November, Israel ``offered him more than anyone thought we would - entire Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai.''

Dayan praised the United States for supporting Israel, ``especially ever since the Russians came to the Middle East providing the Arab states with arms and urging them to try war after war against Israel with the aim of destroying Israel.''

He said Israelis must thank the United States for ``arms support, moral support and political support.''

Dayan condemned Yasser Arafat and his Palestinian Liberation Organization, saying, ``The PLO is not seeking a settlement for the refugees. What they are after is the destruction of Israel, turning it into a Palestinian country. That´s what they really want.''

He said Israel will not permit an independent Palestinian state next to its border. The Arabs insist on an independent homeland for Palestinians as a part of any Mideast settlement.

``We shall not be a party to laying the foundations for the future destruction of Israel. We shall not do that,'' he said as the audience applauded.

About 90,000 persons attended the ``12 Hours for Israel'' gathering at Earl´s Court and 20,000 stayed for Dayan´s late evening address.

Several pro-Palestinian demonstrators were arrested outside the hall when minor scuffles broke out.

Dayan scheduled talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan and Foreign Secretary David Owen Monday, and was then to fly to Oslo, Norway, after a 36-hour stay in London.

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SUNDAY MAY 7 1978

Dayan

~~Vance~~
Dayan

SUNDAY APR 30 1978

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^By STEVEN R. HURST=
^Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON)AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Sunday that Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance is wrong to contend that President Carter's proposed jet sales to Israel and two Arab countries will increase chances for peace in the troubled region.

Vance and Dayan basically reiterated public sentiments already expressed over the proposed sales of jet fighters to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia in appearances on nationally broadcast interview programs. Their remarks came on the eve of formal consideration of the sales by Congress.

Vance was interviewed on CBS-TV's ``Face the Nation'' and Dayan on ABC's ``Issues and Answers.''

Carter sent his $4.8 billion arms sales proposal to Congress on Friday - setting the clock ticking for a congressional decision by May 28. Under parliamentary rules, Congress has 30 days from the time the president submits a proposed arms sale to express its opposition. If it fails to do so within the time limit, the sales would go through.

In sending the proposal to Capitol Hill on Friday, Carter backed away from a procedural battle with lawmakers by providing senators and represenatatives with separate proposals for each of proposed sales to the three countries. The administration stopped referring to the sales as an all-or-nothing ``package'' deal.

But sending the deal to Congress in pieces for separate scrutiny does not alter the administration stance that each country must get jets or none will be armed, Vance said.

``He's got to exercise his judgment as he sees the action taken on each one of the elements of this package,'' Vance said. ``We believe they're an important part of the search for peace in the Middle East. They're important because they fill the needs, the requirements for each one of these countries.''

Vance confirmed that the president remains ready to withdraw the entire sales proposal if Congress rejects or seriously alters any part of the package.

In response to the administration position, Dayan said arms sales to Saudi Arabia and Egypt threaten stability in the Middle East.

``I'm afraid I cannot agree with that,'' Dayan said of Vance's contention that the sales would increase the prospect of Middle East peace.

When asked if he felt the U.S. position was naive, Dayan responded:

``You would be preparing the Arab countries for the next war against Israel by supplying them with American war planes. You would admit that not everything you think is going to happen in one of the Arab countries is going to happen. ... I think that we know what's going on.

``These are killing machines, not washing machines. And who are they going to use these killing machines against?''

Despite his expressed opposition to the sales to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, Dayan said his country would not withdraw its request if the sales deal is approved.

But the foreign minister said Carter would be unwise to ask Israelis to endorse the deal. He said seeking Israeli support would force the nation to pull back its request for 75 F-16s and 15-F-15s.

Carter also wants to sell 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia and 50 F-5s to Egypt.

Congressional rejection of the deal seems unlikely now because Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the House International Relations Committee, has said that 15 members are solidly in favor of the sales package while 12 are opposed. He said he can get the four additional votes necessary to block committee passage of a resolution disapproving the sales.

If the committee rejects such a resolution, ``that finishes it,'' Zablocki said.

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^WASHINGTON: Zablocki said.

Meanwhile both houses of Congress will be voting this week on farm legislation, most of which Carter has requested or said he would accept.

Whether he will go along with a small raise in cotton support prices in one of the bills was still unclear. He has said he would not accept any hikes in any supports right now.

The doors are open, however, for substantial changes in Agriculture Department credit programs for farmers on which the Senate scheduled debate Monday, with final voting Tuesday.

Before the House returns to farm bills, however, it will debate for at least two days a tentative package of federal budget ceilings for the year beginning Oct. 1.

It calls for tax receipts of $443 billion, spending of $501 billion, resulting in a $58 billion deficit. It allows for a $19.4 billion net tax cut, about $5 billion less than Carter wants.

House Republicans will try to amend it to set a $30 billion tax-cut target, with spending of $488 billion and a surplus instead of a deficit by 1983. If they fail, their leaders said, they will try to defeat the package. The initial budget resolution was rejected last year in that body.

The House approved farm-credit legislation similar to that pending in the Senate a week ago by a 347-23 vote.

The heart of both measures is a new, 20-month program of ``economic emergency credit.'' Some $4 billion in federally insured or guaranteed refinancing loans would be available to farmers facing bankruptcy if they have a proven record of efficiency and good prospects.

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Dayan

Arms Sale

THURSDAY APR 27 1978

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^By BARRY SCHWEID<
^Associated Press Writer<

WASHINGTON)AP) - Israel would be in danger if Congress allowed the sale of U.S. jets to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Thursday.

In an attack on Carter administration strategy, Dayan said jet sales to Israel should be treated separately and that his government will not back down even if it means losing the planes.

``We shall accept the punishment but we shall not change our position about it,'' Dayan told reporters between meetings with Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance.

The administration intends to present its $4.8 billion Mideast arms package to Congress on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. President Carter warned this week that if Congress blocks delivery of 50 F-5E Tiger jets to Egypt and 60 F-15 Eagles to Saudi Arabia, he will deny Israel its 15 F-15s and 75 F-16s.

Israel and its supporters contend the United States is committed to sell advanced jets to Israel as part of the 1975 Sinai agreement in which Israel agreed to withdraw from territory it was occupying along the East Bank of the Suez Canal.

Carter has acknowledged a U.S. commitment but has made it conditional on congressional approval of sales to the Arabs. The jets would be the first major U.S. arms delivery to Egypt, and the F-15s would be the most significant weapon provided to Saudi Arabia.

Dayan outlined Israel's position this way:

``First, we oppose the jet planes to the Saudis and to the Egyptians at this time because we think that it would endanger Israel:

``Two. We resent the concept of a package deal. We think that selling of arms to Israel should be conducted on its merits and not within a package deal:

``Three. If because of this view we would be punished - that is to say that because we oppose a pacakage deal and the arms sales to Egypt and Saudi Arabia we should not get planes - then we shall accept the punishment but we shall not change our position about it.''

Earlier Dayan met with key members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and he had a secret dinner meeting Wednesday night with Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser and a principle administration proponent of Palestinian rights.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said Dayan had given the senators ``a progress report on negotiations for a peaceful settlement'' and that the discussion ``was decidedly upbeat.''

Asked whether Congress would approve the arms package, Church said, ``That's much too iffy a question. It depends on the form it is sent to us.''

Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., said, ``If the thing should come up uncompromisingly as a single package it would be turned down on the ground that this isn't the way the statute contemplates we should deal with these problems.''

He said the intent of the law is that Congress ap roach each arms sale separately. If both the Senate and the House do not block the deals by majority vote within 30 days, the sales become final.

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Dayan

TUESDAY APR 25 1978

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^By LARRY THORSON=
^Associated Press Writer=

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan flew to Washington today after telling reporters he was carrying no new proposals for peace talks with the Arabs but would protest the Carter administration's plans to sell U.S. warplanes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

``I feel it is our right to express our opinion that the sale of warplanes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt will be most dangerous to us,'' Dayan told a news conference at Ben-Gurion Airport.

He said the United States should stick to its promises to supply the Israeli air force without trying to link them to sales to its two Arab allies.

``If they want to punish us then we must accept this, but America is abolutely wrong and we cannot change our opinion on this,'' Dayan said.

The administration is expected to send to Congress this week a proposal for the sale of 75 F-16 fighters and 15 F-15s to Israel; 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia and 50 F-5 jets to Egypt. In an attempt to pressure Israel's friends in Congress, the administration says it will cancel the whole package if the sale to any of the three buyers is rejected.

Dayan said his talks with Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance on Wednesday and Thursday would aim at a ``practical plan'' to reach a peace agreement with Egypt.

``What we want to hear now is what the Egyptians have to offer regarding a solution that would apply to the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai,'' he said.

American mediator Alfred Atherton was returning from talks in Cairo with a message from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to Carter. But the contents of the message were not known.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who goes to the United States Sunday and meets with Carter next week, indicated on Monday that he still rejects the U.S. demand that Israel agree in principle to withdraw from at least part of the West Bank.

Speaking at the 10th anniversary of the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba, near the West Bank Arab city of Hebron, he said when faced with demands that endanger Israel's security, ``we must be ready, with a stout heart, to say one small fateful word - no.''

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Dayan

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TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign minister Moshe Dayan leaves for Washington next Tuesday to talk with the Carter administration on creating momentum in the stalled search for a Mideast peace.

If his meetings with Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance bear results, Dayan may stay on to report to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who is due in the United States May 1 for celebrations here marking Israel's 30th anniversary of statehood.

Dayan told a television interviewer Thursday he had ``no substantial'' new peace proposals.

Reports in the Israeli press today indicated Jerusalem expects to hear some new American or Egyptian proposals after Ambassador Alfred Atherton, the U.S. Mideast mediator, meets with Egyptian officials in Cairo this weekend.

Dayan said his talks in Washington would pick up where he and Begin left off after their Washington talks in mid-March. Those talks were the toughest ever, giving rise to speculation that Washington wanted a more flexible Prime Minister than Begin.

However, Dayan said ``the gap was not great'' between Israel the United States.

Begin could meet President Jimmy Carter during his trip, according to Israeli and American sources here. Begin will travel to New York, Chicago and Los Angeles for anniversary celebrations, but is not scheduled to take part in political discussions.

The goal of Dayan's talks next week will be to try to set up a declaration of principles - satisfactory to Israel and Egypt - that will guide peace treaties between Israel and the Arabs.

Jerusalem hopes Cairo will respond favorably to the Israeli cabinet's ``clarification'' of Israel's position on the U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. The cabinet said last weekend Israel would negotiate with Jordan on the future of the occupied West Bank and would listen to Arab counter-proposals for the area.

Begin contends Israel cannot withdraw its troops from the West Bank, and that his proposal for limited autonomy for the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was as far as Israel could go.

On another matter, Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said that at the time controversial cluster bombs were dropped in southern Lebanon, he didn't know that it violated an Israeli commitment to the United States.

``I was quite angry that such a substantial matter was not brought to my attention,'' Weizman said in an interview with the daily Yediot Aharonot that appeared in Tel Aviv today.

He said the Israeli commitment to use cluster bombs only in extreme circumstances was made before he became defense minister last June.

The cluster bombs, which release lethal bomblets just above the ground, caused heavy casualties among Lebanese civilians. Washington criticized Israel for using the bombs.

``The Americans, from their point of view, have a case against us, and I told them so. In this case, honesty was the best policy.''

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FRIDAY APR 21 19

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DAYAN

THURSDAY A[illegible] 20 1978

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Thursday he would fly to Washington next week for talks with Carter administration officials, but with ``no substantial'' new Israeli peace proposals.

Dayan said he would be continuing talks on drawing up a declaration of principles for a Middle East peace agreement. U.S.-mediated negotiations between Israel and Egypt on such a declaration have made little apparent progress in recent weeks.

Dayan said Thursday in an Israeli television interview, however, that the differences between the two sides are ``not great.''

In Washington, State Department spokesman Thomas Reston said Dayan's visit means the planned Mideast peace shuttle of Ambassador-at-large Alfred Atherton will be cut short.

Atherton is to arrive Friday in Cairo and had planned to visit Israel several days later. He will return to Washington instead for Dayan's consultations, Reston said.

The State Department official denied an Israeli newspaper report that Israel rejected the American proposal to resume Atherton's mediation efforts.

Atherton ended his last round of shuttle mediation in early March after spending several weeks traveling to various Middle East capitals trying to break the impasse in the peace process.

The Carter administration wants Israel to make clear in a declaration of principles it is willing to withdraw from the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and ease its opposition to Palestinian self-determination.

The Israeli Cabinet issued a rewording last weekend of its policy on U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, the generally recognized basis for Mideast negotiations. The statement said Israel would negotiate with Jordan on the basis of the resolution, which calls for withdrawal from occupied lands, and it invited new Arab proposals.

The Carter administration seeks clarification of what the statement means regarding the West Bank, which Israel seized from Jordan in the 1967 Mideast War.

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DAYAN

WASHINGTON (AP) - The State Department confirmed Thursday that Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will visit the United States late next week for consultations on ways to resume the stalled Middle East peace negotiations.

Department press officer Thomas Reston said Dayan's visit will result in the curtailment of the Middle East mediation effort by Ambassador-at-large Alfred Atherton, who is due to arrive in Egypt on Friday.

Atherton had planned to move on to Israel after spending several days in Egypt, but will return to Washington instead to be present for Dayan's consultations, Reston said.

He denied an Israeli newspaper report that Israel has informed the United States it has decided to reject the U.S. proposal to resume Atherton's mediation efforts.

Atherton returned here in early March after spending several weeks traveling to various Middle East capitals attempting to break the impasse in the peace process.

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JERUSALEM (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan sent a sharp note to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim insisting that U.N. forces keep Palestinian guerrillas out of southern Lebanon, the Foreign Ministry said Sunday.

The note, sent Friday, was made public on the eve of Waldheim's scheduled arrival in Jerusalem to meet with Israeli leaders and visit the U.N. peacekeeping troops moving into Israeli-held Lebanon.

Dayan pointed out Israel's ``very grave concern as to the inevitable consequences'' if the Palestine Liberation Organization re-established itself in the area along Israel's northern border.

Dayan said the note was prompted by statements from ``leaders of the terrorist organizations called PLO regarding their intention to return to the area of south lebanon in order to renew their murderous attacks against Israel and its civilians.''

The U.N. force, which eventually will number 4,000, took over nine points evacuated by Israel last week. Israel still controls the bulk of the 500 square miles it captured in its March 15 invasion to wipe out Palestinian bases in the south.

Meanwhile, Palestinian rioters threw a firebomb at an Israeli army vehicle Sunday on a road near Kalandia, a Palestinian refugee camp three miles north of Jerusalem. Four soldiers were wounded, police and military sources said. The area has been the scene of many Palestinian demonstrations in the past.

There has been increased unrest in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River since Israel invaded south Lebanon.

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SUNDAY APR 16 1978

DAYAN

WEDNESDAY APR 5 1978

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TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan returned home Wednesday after two days of talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who helped arrange Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's trip to Jerusalem last November.

Dayan told reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport outside Tel Aviv he ``didn't go to discuss business or sign agreements, and I didn't hope to manage to convince the Romanian president to change his positions.''

Romanian news agency reports said Ceausescu told Dayan Mideast negotiations should aim at creation of an independent Palestinian state and Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied in the 1967 Mideast war - conditions Israel has rejected.

Dayan said he was ``very pleased'' his discussions with Ceausescu had been ``friendly, thorough and went to the depth of the problems'' of the Mideast dispute.

He said Israel believes continuing correspondence between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is the best way to restart direct Mideast peace negotiations, which broke off in January.

Dayan said Ceausescu favors direct talks between Israeli officials and Sadat ``as a corridor to Geneva, a way to break through'' toward a general agreement between Israel and all the Arab states involved in the Mideast dispute.

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DAYAN

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JERUSALEM)AP) - The ruling Likud coalition defeated a motion by the parliamentary opposition today demanding that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan resign because he disclosed that Israel was selling arms to Ethiopia.

Dayan was accused by Labor's Yosef Sarid of causing ``grave damage to our security interests in the Horn of Africa.''

Officials confirmed that Ethiopia had expelled the Israelis who were administering the military aid program following Dayan's disclosures in a Swiss television interview. They declined to say how many Israelis were involved.

Israel secretly supported Ethiopia in its war against Somalia in the Ethiopia's eastern Ogaden region and against Eritrean rebels in the north, hoping to maintain its last foothold in the strategic area. Officials say an Eritrean victory would put the whole Red Sea coast - a vital Israeli shipping lane - in the hands of radical Arabs.

The ruling coalition easily mustered a majority to defeat the motion for Dayan's resignation. But the affair underscored the cracks in the coalition which have become evident over the separate issue of Jewish settlement in occupied Arab land.

Co-sponsoring the motion with Sarid was Akiva Nof of the Democratic Movement for Change, a Likud partner. Although denied permission to address the house, Nof defied coalition discipline and abstained on the vote, although the rest of the DMC voted against the motion.

The dovish DMC, which holds 15 of the 78 coalition seats in the 120-member Parliament, is also at odds with its allies over the settlement issue.

Defending his disclosure, Dayan said he was trying to counter foreign press reports that ``distorted and exaggerated'' the scope of Israeli involvement.

``I found it necessary to set the record straight,'' Dayan said. ``Israel sells a small amount of arms to Ethiopia ... and does not take part in the war, not in manpower and not in warplanes.''

Dayan said an evasive answer to the interviewer's question would have been taken as confirmation of wider Israeli involvement.

Sarid called this answer ``ridiculous,'' saying that such ``an urge to tell the truth'' could lead Israel into worse embarrassments if Dayan faced more sensitive questions.

Ethiopia severed diplomatic relations with Israel during the 1973 Mideast war, but quietly maintained economic and military ties. Sarid charged that the military government in Addis Ababa completed the break last week solely because it was embarrassed by Dayan's remark.

On anoter issue, Dayan told Parliament that Israel will insist on including the issue of Jewish refugees from Arab countries at a later stage of the peace talks.

Dayan repeated a statement by President Carter in an October news conference that Jewish exiles from Arab state ``have the same rights'' as Palestinian refugees.

``It is obvious, therefore, that as negotiations progress, this subject will be brought up for discussion,'' Dayan said.

About 650,000 Jews left the Arab states, in many cases under pressure, in the five years after the 1948 war for Israeli independence. Israel says the number is about the same as Palestinian Arabs who abandoned homes in Israel during the war.

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WEDNESDAY FEB 22 1978

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^By BARRY SCHWEID=
^Associated Press Writer=

Dayan

FRIDAY FEB 17 1978

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Carter's decision to sell top-line jets to Saudi Arabia may stiffen Israel's determination to hold on to military airfields in Sinai in negotiations with Egypt.

This became clear as Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan told reporters after a meeting with Carter that he is ``very upset'' about the prospect of the Saudis being able ``to cover the entire Israeli sky without refueling.''

Dayan signalled a drive to either get Carter to change his mind, which seems unlikely, or to persuade Congress to block the $2.5 billion deal. There is a much better chance of that.

Already, 10 of the 15 members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have recorded their opposition. Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., has launched a drive to block arms sales to Egypt and Israel as well as Saudi Arabia, and Republican Party Chairman Bill Brock criticized the package as ill-timed during critical negotiations.

The Israeli campaign, which also seeks to scuttle sale of 50 F-5E short-range fighters to Egypt, will grow in intensity next month as Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and then Prime Minister Menachem Begin visit here.

``The Saudis, when they get the F-15s, would be able to get to Eilat, (Israel's vital Red Sea) within 10 minutes,'' Dayan said. ``The Israeli people would be asking, `Where would be the Israeli air field to meet and intercept the airplanes?'

``Shouldn't we have our airfields as close as possible to (Saudi Arabia)?

``What I'm saying is that these planes would have an effect on the entire military picture of Israel, its defensible borders and military installations.''

Even before Carter made up his mind, Israel was trying in negotiations with Egypt to hold on to military airfields at Etzion, near Eilat and near the Yamit settlement to the north. Both bases are on the Sinai, just beyond Israel's old border, and were not included in the territory Israel offered to give up as part of a peace agreement.

The Egyptians, with growing support from Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, are also demanding that all 19 civilian settlements be dismantled. Israel is trying to retain them, but in a concession, Dayan told a news conference Thursday, it is prepared to have policemen rather than troops protect the settlers.

Dayan, during his tightly scheduled day, met with Vance over lunch, with Carter for a half-hour, saw reporters and met with House members on Capitol Hill before flying home.

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^By BARRY SCHWEID=
^Associated Press Writer=

Moshe Dayan

+Arms Sales

THURSDAY FEB 16 1978

WASHINGTON)AP) - Following several days of apparent U.S.-Israeli friction, Prime Minister Moshe Dayan said Thursday that without United States mediation efforts there can be no Middle East peace agreement.

Dayan met Thursday with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance. The White House said the 30-minute Carter-Dayan meeting was ``friendly and candid.''

After talks with Vance, Dayan said: ``The United States should carry on its role of mediator and more than mediator. There is no substitute. Without the United States we cannot achieve an agreement with the Arabs.''

Israel has expressed dismay over U.S. opposition to Israeli settlements in captured Arab territories and to Washington's proposal to sell jet fighters to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The State Department launched its defense of the jet fighter sales in a 10-page memorandum delivered to Capitol Hill.

Sale of 60 F-15 Eagles to Saudi Arabia is consistent with peace objections and the decision was undertaken with ``scrupulous care'' for Israel's security, the memorandum said.

A resolution to veto Carter's entire proposed sale of jet fighters to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia was introduced in the House Thursday by Clarence D. Long, D-Md.

``One day we could be watching Israelis, Egyptians and Saudi Arabians killing each other with American weapons,'' Long said. ``Haven't we learned anything from arming both sides in the India-Pakistan and Greek-Turkish conflicts?''

Congress has the power to veto presidential decisions to sell arms to other countries.

The White House said Carter's decision on combat planes for the Middle East ``takes into consideration U.S. national security interests and the needs of our friends and allies.'' He said the United States would honor its ``historical responsibilities to the security of the state of Israel.''

Meanwhile, President Carter told Dayan that the date of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit to Washington will be March 14-15 and that the visit may be three days long.

The administration proposes the sale of 60 F-15 Eagles, the United States' best jet fighter, to Saudia Arabia; 50 F-5E short-range, lightweight fighters to Egypt, and 15 F-15s, and 75 F-16s to Israel.

Two-thirds of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is already on record opposing delivery of the F-15s to Saudi Arabia.

Once the package is officially submitted to Congress after the Easter recess the sales will become final unless vetoed by majority vote within 30 days.

Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., has offered a resolution to kill the sale of jets to Saudi Arabia.

Republican Party Chairman Bill Brock issued a statement saying the decision to make the weapons sales during critical Middle East negotiations indicated a ``total ineptitude of this administration in the field of foreign policy.''

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Moshe Dayan

THURSDAY FEB 16 1978

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^By BARRY SCHWEID=
^Associated Press Writer=

Arms Sales

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Carter administration today launched a defense of its proposed sale of jet fighters to Saudi Arabia while visiting Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan held talks here with Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance.

In a 10-page memorandum, the State Department said sale of 60 F-15 Eagles to the oil-rich kingdom would be consistent with peace objectives and that the decision was taken with ``scrupulous care'' for Israel's security.

Dayan was certain to register his country's protest of the deal in fast-paced talks with President Carter, Vance and House members. Israel contends that delivery of the jets, which can zoom into Israeli air space from Saudi territory in less than a minute, poses a threat to its security.

The memorandum, sent to Rep. Lee H. Hamilton, D-Ind., chairman of the House Middle East subcommittee, said, ``Saudi Arabia is fully aware of its obligations not to transfer U.S. equipment ... without U.S. permission.''

Denial of the F-15s to Saudi Arabia would undermine Saudi confidence in U.S. reliability as a major power fundamentally concerned with Saudi security, said the memorandum, signed by Douglas J. Bennet Jr., assistant secretary of state for congressional relations.

Congress has the power by majority vote in each chamber to veto the $2.5-billion Saudi deal as well as the proposed sale of 50 F-5E Tiger jets to Egypt worth $400 million and the sale of 15 F-15 and 75 F-16 fighters to Israel.

Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., has offered a resolution disapproving of the Saudi portion of the package. And Rep. Clarence D. Long, D-Md., today introduced a resolution to veto the entire package, saying it would lead to dangerous arms proliferation in the Middle East.

After the controversial proposed sale is officially submitted by the administration, expected to be after the Easter recess late next month, Congress has 30 days in which to disapprove it if it wishes.

Two-thirds of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee already is on record as objecting to delivery of the F-15s, possibly the best fighter plane in the world, to Saudi Arabia.

On his one-day visit Dayan alsi is promoting peace negotiations and trying to counter the ground gained by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat with the U.S. government and the American public.

The administration, having proposed for the the first time to sell jets to Egypt and to bolster the Saudi air force, now appears eager to downplay Israeli disappointment over Carter's decision.

But even if administration minds are made up, Dayan is still conveying his government's concern that the sale of the planes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia would pose a peril to Israel's security and threaten to tip the Mideast arms balance in the Arabs' favor.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin told the Israeli parliament on Wednesday that there was ``a crisis'' in U.S. relations, but he reaffirmed his support for a peace settlement.

The State Department, meanwhile, reaffirmed ``enduring and strong ties'' with Israel and insisted that peace prospects were enhanced by the arms sale decision.

``Clearly, Israel and we differ on some issues,'' said a statement read by spokesman Ken Brown, ``Part of that relationship, as is always the case between close friends, is a frank airing of differences.

``But these differences do not in the least detract from our common search for peace and the lasting commitment of the United States to the security of Israel.''

Before the eruption over Arab arms sales, Dayan and Israel were in a running dispute with the U.S. administration over Jewish settlements in lands lost by the Arabs in their 1967 war with Israel.

This, too, is a prime topic for discussion while Dayan is here.

He denied last month that either he or Begin promised the U.S. government that Israel would not establish new settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

In fact, Dayan said he told Carter last September that Israel's policy was to continue West Bank settlements for the first year within the framework of military camps.

Carter and others in the administration suggested that they had been misled and hammered away at the settlements as illegal and an obstacle to peace.

Assistant Secretary of State Alfred L. Atherton, who soon may be endowed with the title of ambassador-at-large, will return to the Middle East next weekend and stay ``indefinitely,'' according to U.S. officials.

His assignment is to foster agreement on a ``declaration of principles'' that can serve as the basis for a peace treaty - and also draw Jordan into the negotiations.

Early next month, Ezer Weizman, the Israeli defense minister, is due here. He will be followed by Begin on a three- ay visit.

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^By BARRY SCHWEID=
^Associated Press Writer=

Dayan.

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DAYAN

THURSDAY FEB 16 1978

WASHINGTON)AP) - Israel might have to hold onto airfields in Sinai to protect itself against the F-15 jets the United States plans to sell to Saudi Arabia, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Thursday.

``They)the F-15s) would be able to cover the entire Israeli sky without refueling,'' Dayan told a news conference after a half-hour session with President Carter,

Dayan said the proposed $2.5 billion sale of 60 F-15 Eagles to Saudi Arabia ``would have an effect on the entire military picture of Israel.'' The sale faces tough opposition in Congress.

Dayan's hint that Israel might stiffen its negotiating stance came during a fast-paced day's visit in which the foreign minister reaffirmed Israel's dependence on the United States to be ``more than a mediator'' in negotiations with the Arabs.

``With all the difficulties that we are facing and sometimes agonies and concerns, we in Israel appreciate the basic fact that we are negotiating for peace. And this is of the utmost importance,'' he said in a news conference.

Even before Carter announced the Saudi arms sale, Egypt had demanded that Israel give up its installations in Sinai including airfields at Etzion near the key seaport of Eilat, and in the Rafiah area near the Mediterranean. Both are close to the old Israeli border that existed prior to the 1967 Six-Day War.

While seeming to stiffen Israel's position on the bases, Dayan also reaffirmed Israel's intention to retain a score of settlements in the Sinai as part of a ``security belt.'' He said the settlers would be protected by Isreali policemen, not soldiers, in a demilitarized zone under United Nations supervision.

Dayan said he had no doubt that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is committed to peace. ``But can anyone assure us that we won't be obliged someday to fight American aircraft attacking Israel from Saudi Arabia,'' he said.

Carter administration officials, in defending the projected sale, insist that turning over F-15s to Saudi Arabia beginning in 1981 would not threaten Israel's security or tip the military balance in the region.

Dayan said he did not consider the arms deal a form of ``direct pressure'' by Carter on Israel. But he added an effort is under way to try to reverse the president's decision.

That effort, he said, will continue when Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Prime Minister Menachem Begin visit Washington in March. The White House announced, meanwhile, that Begin will be in Washington March 14 for two or three days. Carter's talk with Dayan was characterized as ``friendly and candid.''

After talks with Vance, Dayan said: ``The United States should carry on its role of mediator and more than mediator. There is no substitute. Without the United States we cannot achieve an agreement with the Arabs.''

Israel has expressed dismay over U.S. opposition to Israeli settlements in captured Arab territories and to Washington's proposal to sell jet fighters to Egypt and Saudi Ara ia.

The State Department launched its defense of the jet fighter sales in a 10-page memorandum delivered to Capitol Hill.

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Two-thirds of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is already on record opposing delivery of the F-15s to Saudi Arabia.

Once the package is officially submitted to Congress after the Easter recess the sales will become final unless vetoed by majority vote within 30 days.

Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., has offered a resolution to kill the sale of jets to Saudi Arabia.

Republican Party Chairman Bill Brock issued a statement saying the decision to make the weapons sales during critical Middle East negotiations indicated a ``total ineptitude of this administration in the field of foreign policy.''

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THURSDAY FEB 16 1978

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WASHINGTON (AP) - Israel is prepared to have policemen rather than troops protecting Sinai settlers, foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Thursday.

The concession was disclosed by Dayan at a news conference as he outlined the ``conflict'' with Egypt over the settlements' future as part of an eventual peace treaty.

Until now, Israel has insisted on keeping military forces in the score of settlements in Sinai. It is questionable, however, whether the concession by Dayan would resolve the dispute.

Egypt demands dismantling of all the settlements, and the Carter administration has condemned the settlements as illegal and an obstacle to peace.

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Dayan

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^By EILEEN ALT POWELL=
^Associated Press Writer=

NEW YORK (AP) - The United States should not provide military equipment to Egypt until a peace agreement has been reached in the Middle East, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan says.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in Washington last week that his country was seeking major new American weapons, such as F-15 and F-16 jet fighters.

``I think that your country should be careful,'' Dayan told about 500 people attending a dinner here Sunday for Israeli Bond supporters. ``And I think they (U.S. government officials) should grant him military equipment only within a peace agreement.''

Dayan echoed comments made by other leaders in Israel, which has received substantial military assistance from the United States in its 30-year existence, that weapons given to Egypt ``might be used against Israel.''

He said he was convinced Sadat was serious about reaching a peace agreement, despite the current deadlock in negotiations.

``What I am afraid of is that we would be put in a situation where we would give and give and give and give without negotiation,'' Dayan said. ``The country that might pressure us is your country, the United States of America.''

The statement was a reference to comments by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, who said the settlements on the Sinai Desert were ``contrary to international law.''

``In the final analysis, there are some decisions that only the Israel government can make,'' Dayan said. ``What I would not like you to do is to become an instrument of someone who would use you against Israel.''

Earlier Sunday, in an interview on NBC's ``Meet the Press,'' Dayan also was critical of Vance's statements.

``While we are negotiating with the Egyptians about a peace plan - and the president knows that our peace plan is based on the settlements (staying) where they are - then Secretary Vance should not have come out, at this moment, saying that the settlements should not exist there.''

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Dayan

SUNDAY FEB 12 1978

NEW YORK)AP) - Israel thought it had President Carter's blessing in its negotiating position, but now the American government appears to be taking sides with Egypt in opposing Israeli settlements in occupied territory, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Sunday.

``While we are negotiating with the Egyptians about a peace plan - and the president knows that our peace plan is based on the settlements)staying) where they are - then Secretary (of State Cyrus) Vance should not have come out now, at this moment, saying that the settlements should not exist there,'' Dayan said.

He also said it was possible that the U.S. felt Sadat needed bolstering.

Dayan was commenting on the protest issued earlier by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's cabinet against statements by Vance.

If that is the American position, Dayan said, then Carter should have told it to Begin when the plan was outlined, and before it was presented to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

``We went to the Egyptians with this plan only after the president really in a way accepted it and found it satisfactory,'' Dayan said.

He said he thought it possible that after Sadat's recent visit with Carter, ``the administration thinks that they should give more support to President Sadat or otherwise he won't be able to continue with the negotiations for peace.''

Dayan was interviewed on the NBC ``Meet the Press'' program.

The Israeli cabinet's condemnation of Vance had been issued earlier in Jerusalem and was seen as bringing relations between Begin and Carter to a new low.

The foreign minister said he did not believe the settlements were a genuine obstacle, saying that when Sadat pulled his negotiators back from Jerusalem, the Egyptian president had said ``it was because Israel did not agree to withdraw from the Golan Heights (of Syria). He said, `For me the Golan Heights comes first before Sinai.' So I don't really think that if we ha ceased establishing all new settlements that that would have made things easier as far as the peace process is going.''

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FRIDAY FEB 10 1978

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NEW YORK (AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Friday that there can be no separate peace with Egypt and that President Anwar Sadat must coax King Hussein of Jordan to join the Middle East negotiations.

``Sadat's problem is how to bring King Hussein to the negotiating table, and not the issue of the existing settlements along the West Bank,'' Dayan told reporters after addressing a United Jewish Appeal fund raising luncheon.

Dayan said he was told by Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton Jr., during their discussions here Thursday, that Mideast peace talks would resume ``after next week.''

``I hope we will have a fruitful outcome,'' Dayan added.

State Department officals in Washington cautioned that there were no major new developments.

Shortly after Dayan visits Washington next Thursday for talks with Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, an American mediating group headed by Atherton will be sent to the Middle East.

The primary objective, these officials said, is to complete work on a declaration of principles by shuttling between Jersusalem and Cairo.

``There's nothing else in the mill,'' one knowlegable official who asked not to identified, said. ``Nothing dramatic has happened.``

Specifically, these officials said, the negotiations are not being resumed now in the formal setting in which they were held when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat recalled his delegation from Jerusalem on Jan. 18.

Sadat, after talks here this week with President Carter, said he preferred completing the declaration of principles before the political committee reconvenes.

The declaration is designed to serve as a guideline for future peace treaties.

Dayan expressed hope for continued support of Israel by American Jews, but added, ``We don't want them to support us blindly.''

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THURSDAY FEB 9 1978

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NEW YORK)AP) - Israel told President Carter it would continue building civilian settlements within existing military camps on the West Bank of the Jordan River, and also might build new camps, Moshe Dayan said in an interview Thursday.

The Israeli foreign minister said Carter did not like the idea of Israel building new settlements in existing camps, but felt it was preferable to having them outside the camps, according to a transcript of the interview with Barbara Walters of ABC News.

``I did say that we might have new military camps, and then there might be new civilian settlements in the new military camps,'' Dayan said.

Carter has said that when he met with Dayan in September, Dayan promised there would be no more civilian settlements on the West Bank.

Carter has called the settlements ``illegal'' and ``obstacles to peace.''

Israel has persistently denied promising Carter there would be no more settlements on land captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

The argument over what Israel promised Carter has disturbed U.S.-Israeli relations. Tuesday, the State Department released a series of messages from Carter to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in which Carter expressed concern about the settlements starting Jan. 6.

Dayan said in the interview Israel will not establish military camps for the sole purpose of building civilian settlements within them.

``We are not doing this kind of trick, and there is no need for that,'' he said. ``We are not trying to hide anything. We do not agree with the concept of the president and some other people about the illegality of Israeli settlement there.

``But we did agree for awhile we would have the settlements inside military camps and that was about it.''

Dayan said he did not know why there was disagreement about what was promised in September, but said Israel is abiding by its promise.

``I think we have the right to be there, just like in Tel Aviv,'' he said of the settlements; ``that I or my children should have the right to buy a piece of land there and build their home there.''

Dayan said Israel does not envision returning the West Bank even if peace comes with the Arabs.

``What we proposed was that the Arabs would enjoy self-rule while the Jews would have the right to buy land and settle there.''

Dayan said the archeological expedition to Shiloh on the West Bank was not, at this point, a settlement.

``But the people there, or some of them, who are doing the work there ... they want very much to stay there for good ... They hope that one day the government will change its decision, they would like to stay there, to have homes there.''

Dayan said he would oppose any request by Carter that Israeli promise to restrict civilian settlements to existing military camps for a specific time.

``We do not agree with President Carter about the policy or about the future of the West Bank. And he, of course, has got the right to have his concept about it, but this is our country, this is our government. We have been elected on a certain platform. I will be absolutely against)such an agreement).''

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DAYAN

WEDNESDAY FEB 8 1978

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NEW YORK)AP) - Israel will not give up settlements on occupied Arab lands and will continue plans to build three new settlements on the West Bank by March, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Wednesday.

``In the near future we promise we will not establish any new settlements outside of military camps,'' he said in a speech to U.S. Jewish leaders. ``However, we don't remove existing settlements.''

Dayan reaffirmed Israel's position on maintaining existing settlements in Sinai, Golan Heights and the West Bank. He also reiterated Israel's willingness to accept Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai.

Dayan's address, which came three days after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's weekend meetings with President Carter in Washington, reviewed Israel's acquisition of the Arab lands during three conflicts since 1967.

The foreign minister commended the Carter administration's role in negotiations between Israel and Egypt. He said, however, that a peace agreement would not be possible under current Egyptian and Jordanian demands that the territories be surrendered and the settlements removed.

``We want to make peace with Egypt and Jordan and Syria and Lebanon,'' said Dayan, ``but we have to negotiate with all the parties who are ready to make peace with us.''

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Moshe Dayan

MONDAY FEB 6 1978

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TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan left for Switzerland and the United States today, and Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich arrived in Johannesburg for the first official visit to South Africa by an Israeli cabinet minister.

Dayan was to meet in Switzerland with Israel's ambassadors in Europe and then go to the United States for a fund-raising tour and a meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance.

The foreign minister told reporters at the airport he welcomed the announcement in Washington that Assistant Secretary of State Alfred L. Atherton will return to the Middle East soon to help get the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks going again.

Ehrlich will confer with South Africa's economic minister, Chris Heunis, and Finance Minister Owen Horwood and is also expected to see Prime Minister John Vorster and Foreign Minister Pik Botha. Israel's favorable trade balance with South Africa is expected to be the chief topic discussed.

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DAYAN

FRIDAY JAN 20 1978

JERUSALEM)AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan accused Anwar Sadat of making ``absurd demands'' and said his insistence on an Israeli declaration of readiness to abandon settlements in occupied Arab land could mean the end of peace talks.

Dayan told Israeli television Friday that if the Egyptian president insists on such a declaration by Israel, ``It looks like deadlock. I assume the Israeli government will reply negatively.''

He said the United States was playing ``not only a crucial but a constructive role'' in the peace effort, but said he was concerned the United States might pressure Israel to bow to some of Egypt's demands in order to resuscitate peace prospects.

Dayan said he hoped that if the United States resorted to pressure, it would be applied to both sides, since Washington was the only power with any leverage in Egypt.

He said the United States interjected its own proposals for bridging the gap between Israel and Egypt. ``Without the American suggestions it is hard for me to see how we could go forward with Egypt.''

Dayan said Sadat had changed his position since his journey to Jerusalem two months ago. Never before had Sadat demanded Israel agree to dismantle its 91 settlements in occupied land as a condition for peace talks, he said.

``If this was his position he should have told us before Ismailia,'' said Dayan, referring to the Begin-Sadat summit Christmas Day that led to the brief Jerusalem peace talks between Dayan and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Kamel.

Dayan said the talks broke down Wednesday because of pressure by other Arab countries on Sadat to achieve quick results, and the presence of the mass media which provoked strongly worded speeches. He said that in a lengthy talk with Kamel and his aides Wednesday night before they left for Cairo, the Egyptians gave him those reasons.

He rejected Sadat's complaint that the Israelis were making harsh statements, saying Sadat began the round of tough talk in interviews to the media.

Having just watched Sadat on television calling Begin ``arrogant,'' Dayan said: ``Look who''s making harsh statements.''

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Dayan

JERUSALEM)AP) - Here is a text of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's statement at the opening of political talks Tuesday as released by the Israeli Foreign Ministry. The address was delivered in English:

``My colleagues the Foreign Minister of Egypt, the secretary of state of the United States, the representative of the United Nations, distinguished delegates and guests to the political committee. I have the honor to open the meeting of the political committee of the peace talks in Jerusalem.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to welcome you, and to express the hope that Jerusalem, city of eternal peace, sacred to three faiths, will inspire our talks, and that we be worthy of its grace. I feel sure that we shall all of us do our utmost towards real achievement in the peacemaking process.

A particular word of appreciation is due to the secretary of state, who has come specially from Washington: his efforts in the cause of peace in the Middle East, and of course those of the president of the United States, are basic and fundamental factor in the joint efforts to this end of the peoples of our region.

Since the establishment of Israel we have experienced many wars, and following them efforts, from time to time, to reach a settlement. Almost every expression in the dictionary has been used to describe these: cease-fire, armistice agreements, separation of forces, reduction of forces, interim agreements, step-by-step, buffer zones, U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, and so on and so on.

Only one expression is missing - peace talks. These, in the full meaning of the words, are taking place now for the first time.

Israel has desired it very much through the years, but only now - thanks to President Sadat's readiness for it - have we reached this stage. We are all, of course, aware of the distance between the beginning of peace talks and concluding a peace treaty. But we are on the right path.

We know that in this committee we are faced with three subjects: First, the principle of the achievement of peace treaties between Israel and its neighbors, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Secondly, the principles of a just solution of the problem of the Palestinian Arabs, residing in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Thirdly, an agreement on a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Distinguished delegates, any one of these subjects could well deter anyone familiar with the problems of the Middle East. But it is, however, clear to all that these questions can only be resolved by a peace settlement freely achieved between the parties and not by more wars, not by acts of terrorism, not by economic boycott. No solutions are to be found in these. They can only create more suffering, more destruction, more casualties and more refugees fleeing their homes.

If thirty years of hostility in the Middle East have any lesson for us, it is only that the longer we delay the peace settlement, the graver and more complex the problems become and all the harder to resolve.

Distinguished delegates, I shall like to conclude with an observation addressed to all of us. A peace settlement is the alternative to war, and not a substitute to war. It can only be achieved by concession, compromise and mutual agreement. Any attempt to solve our problems and differences by ultimatums would miss the whole point, destroy the very purpose of peace talks. The only way to make progress in our joint task is to explore the various problems and search for agreed solutions.

We may have to adopt unconventional approaches at times. But the problems we face and the situation we find ourselves in, are also not conventional.

Thirty years of hostility to Israel, and of refusal to accept her existence, have left their mark. a great deal of good will, wisdom and imagination are called for in order to open up a new page and to pave the road to peace.''

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TUESDAY JAN 17 1978

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^By LARRY THORSON=
^Associated Press Writer=

DAYAN

SUNDAY JAN 1 1978

YAMIT, Occupied Sinai (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan told angry Jewish settlers Sunday that Israel will reject any Arab claim to control over their settlements in the occupied Sinai Peninsula if peace is achieved.

Dayan and Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon flew by helicopter to face a crowd of about 2,000 settlers who fear that Egypt will be given back all of the Sinai that was captured by Israeli troops in the 1967 war. In Israeli-Egyptian peace talks initiated by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Israel has indicated it would return large portions of the Sinai.

``Dayan was the father of Sadot,'' said Jeannie Illan, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., and now a seven-year resident of Moshav Sadot where the two ministers spoke at an open-air meeting. ``Dayan pushed in the Knesset (parliament) for settlement here, and now what is to become of us?''

Dayan told the sometimes jeering crowd, ``You have to think what is the situation now.'' He said Israel had to make some concessions to Egypt and that Israel had never claimed the right to rule the northern Sinai.

If peace comes, some way may be worked out to keep the settlers under the protection of the Israeli army but not under Israel's flag, Dayan said. He added if the settlers then ``come along and say, `No, better no peace than such a situation,' the nation won't be with you. The nation won't be with you.''

A few in the crowd came from settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, the Syrian Golan Heights and Sharm el-Sheikh at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula. But most were from Yamit, a town of 1,500 people on the Mediterranean coast, and a string of 10 farming settlements in the Rafah salient, about five miles outside Israel's pre-1967 border.

``Over the years we never once proposed extending Israeli sovereignty over the Rafah salient,'' Dayan said. ``Today the Rafah salient is not in the state of Israel, nor was it yesterday. and Sharm el-Sheikh isn't either.''

Sharon urged the settlers to remain in place - ``Have more children, grow more crops.''

Although Dayan and Sharon are popular generals associated with Israel's conquests of the Sinai, both were interrupted by hecklers.

``We don't want to live in a ghetto,'' one man shouted.

``Our settlements must be an integral part of Israel,'' said another.

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^By ARTHUR MAX=
^Associated Press Writer=

DAYAN

THURSDAY DEC 29 1977

JERUSALEM (AP) - A threat by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to use ``armed force'' against any Palestinian rebellion in the area Israel proposes as an autonomous region has involved the sharp-tongued minister in another controversy.

Dayan's warning, made during a debate in parliament Wednesday, reportedly had Prime Minister Menahem Begin questioning Dayan's judgment.

The debate on Begin's peace plan offered to Egypt had already lasted 11 hours when Dayan took the rostrum to respond to critics of the proposals.

Israel, he said, was offering the Palestinians of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip self-rule and an option for either Jordanian or Israeli citizenship, with Israel maintaining a military presence.

If Israel did not offer citizenship and equal rights, he said, ``there is a possibility that one day a part of this population will declare itself to be Palestinians, as an independent state - and that we do not want to allow to happen.''

``How will you prevent a Palestinian state from arising?'' asked an opposition member from the floor. A Communist deputy, who had heckled Dayan throughout his remarks, interjected, ``By armed force.''

Dayan surprised the chamber by concurring.

``By force of the army: This time I agree with you,'' Dayan said. ``Any agreement can be broken, and there is no court to look after our interests except ourselves.

``How will I prevent their refusal to sell land to Jews? How will I prevent the influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees from Lebanon against our will? By force of the Israeli army ... the Israel defense forces will guarantee the agreements, if we arrive at them.''

Dayan's remarks stunned at least some of the legislators, and two deputies said they overheard Begin saying as he left the chamber, ``This is the way a foreign minister speaks?''

``He sounded unhappy,'' said Shulamit Aloni, one of the two deputies.

Five members who planned to support the plan, including Mrs. Aloni, said they changed their minds and abstained. Two members who opposed the plan decided to abstain.

The final tally was 64-8, with 40 abstentions.

``When I heard these things said so openly, I couldn't accept that. I couldn't vote for the plan. It is against basic human rights,'' Mrs. Aloni said.

A Dayan aide said the foreign minister later admitted that he could have been misinterpreted. The aide said, ``He wanted to make the point that in the last resort it would be the army that would make sure any agreement works.''

Israel's limited self-rule plan for the occupied area is opposed by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat who has called for a sovereign Palestinian state.

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DAYAN

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TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan flew secretly to Iran to report to the shah on the progress of mideast peace talks and to ask him to use his influence to persuade Jordan to attend the talks, Israeli press reports said today.

Jordan has refused Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's invitation to join the preliminary Middle East peace talks.

Dayan was absent from a crucial cabinet meeting Tuesday, during the the time the reports said he was in Iran. Officials would not explain his absence. The Foreign Ministry refused to comment on reports that Dayan flew to Iran.

The newspaper Maariv the English-language Jerusalem Post reported that Dayan went to Iran.

Israel radio said Dayan flew to a country that has no diplomatic ties with Israel. Iran falls into this category, but maintains a quiet friendship with Jerusalem and supplies the Jewish state with oil. The shah also supports his fellow monarch, King Hussein of Jordan.

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WEDNESDAY DEC 28 1977

Dayan

TUESDAY DEC 27 1977

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JERUSALEM)AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan failed to attend a cabinet meeting Tuesday, leading to speculation that he might have left the country on a secret mission involving Israeli-Egyptian peace proposals.

But Dayan was interviewed later in the day in Jerusalem by ABC News. Asked why he was not at the cabinet meeting, he said he had duties to attend to, but he would not say what those duties were or where he had been.

Dayan was one of three Israeli cabinet ministers who attended the Christmas summit meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Ismailia, Egypt. He was the only one of 17 cabinet ministers absent for Prime Minister Menahem Begin's briefing on the meeting.

Reporters trying to track him down during the day received a firm ``no comment'' from officials and a stubborn ``I don't know'' from friends and aides.

Cabinet Secretary Aryeh Naor dodged the question persistently at a news briefing. He said Dayan's reason was ``technical'' and was ``known to the cabinet.''

When asked if the foreign minister had left the country, Dayan's spokesman said in the evening that ``Dayan is at home now.''

``Was he out of the country during the course of the day?'' he was asked. ``I don't know,'' came the reply.

Dayan was reported to have met secretly with Egyptian leaders in November, perhaps to carry out preliminary negotiations and to inform Egypt in advance of the peace plan Begin presented officially on Sunday.

The reports were denied in Israel, but Egyptian sources said they were true.

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DAYAN

MONDAY DEC 12 1977

JERUSALEM)AP) - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat expects to make serious headway at the Cairo talks with Israel within a week to 10 days after the conference opens on Wednesday, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today.

Dayan said that if Sadat cannot ``deliver something'' within that time on the overall Mideast conflict, the president may agree to negotiate a separate peace settlement with Israel- something he has repeatedly said he does not want to do.

``President sadat is expected by his own people and by his own moves - not because of outside pressure - to deliver something, to get to something within a week to 10 days. If he does not do that, he will be in trouble,'' Dayan told a luncheon of the Foreign Press Association.

Dayan did not say what kind of concessions, if any, Sadat could expect from Israel. But he said Israel was prepared to discuss any subject, even a withdrawal from the West Bank of the Jordan River, at the Cairo talks.

``The Cairo talks can talk about procedures and other issues for some time, but then either Egypt will have to negotiate on a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel, or if the other Arab countries will not join, then the question is what will the Cairo talks deal with,'' Dayan said.

``Time is not unlimited as far as Sadat is concerned,'' he added.

Only Israel, the United States and the United Nations have accepted Sadat's invitation to the conference. Reporters traveling with Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance were told Sunday Jordan is expected to join after the first stage of the conference, but not Syria.

U.S. officials also said both Egypt and Israel were showing greater flexibility in private than they were in their public positions, but Dayan indicated that Israel would not give away anything for nothing.

``We have to decide about the future of our country,'' he said. the Cairo talks are ``not a birthday party where you go to give gifts.''

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^JERUSALEM: give gifts.''

Asked if he expected to attend the talks at a later stage, Dayan said the Egyptians ``just don't want any elevation of the standing of the delegation.'' But the Egyptians also want to keep open the option of raising the conference at a later stage to the foreign ministers' level, or even to invite prime ministers, he said.

Dayan said there were no outstanding obstacles preventing a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, although unforeseen barriers could arise during negotiations. But he stressed that Egypt did not want an agreement excluding the other Arab confrontation states, Jordan and Syria, and he wanted a solution to the Palestinian problem.

Sadat also may agree to work out a bilateral pact but delay signing it until a full peace conference can be convened in Geneva, he said.

Dayan was asked about Israel's declared willingness to discuss a withdrawal on the West Bank, a position advocated by previous Labor governments and which Begin's Likud administration originally rejected.

Dayan said he had Begin's approval when he said Israel would negotiate ``a partition'' of the West Bank, but he stressed that no Arab leader had ever suggested a partial Israeli withdrawl from the disputed zone, only total evacuation.

Dayan said if Jordan did not join the Cairo talks, the West Bank could be discussed with Egypt ``in a general way,'' but an agreement could not be signed.

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^By ROBERT H. REID=
^Associated Press Writer=

Dayan

TUESDAY NOV 29 1977

BONN, West Germany)AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan viewed an exhibit of ancient Egyptian art Tuesday in what sources claimed would be his only contact with anything Egyptian during his visit to Bonn.

Still Dayan's stop at the small exhibit showed that one way or another Egyptian-Israeli contacts continue since Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Other contacts have been those between the two countries' ambassadors at the United Nations.

The exhibit, on display at the Bonn office of the West German state of Lower Saxony, contained about 30 pieces of Egyptian and Coptic art, including busts, small statues and fragments of temple reliefs dating to 2600 B.C.

Some of the items were on loan from the Cairo Museum, and the rest came from West German collections. The objects were part of a larger exhibit on display in the Lower Saxon city of Hildesheim.

Egyptian Deputy Premier Mohammed Hafez Ghanem was in West Germany for the opening of the Hildesheim exhibit, and there had been speculation he and Dayan might meet in advance of the hre-Geneva talks in Cairo.

But an Israeli embassy spokesman said, ``I can assure you there will be no contact with the Egyptians here.''

After shooing away most of the reporters and photographers, the office staff led Dayan through the exhibit, answering his questions and explaining the symbolism on some of the objects.

The foreign minister, a collector of Middle Eastern art, seemed especially impressed by a miniature, gold-inlaid mummy figure taken srom the tomb of the Egyptian King Tutankhamen.

``Most impressive,'' he muttered as he starred at the glass-encased figure. A guide noted the mummy's feet were gold.

``Nice things to stand on,'' Dayan said.

The foreign minister noted that a carved figure of a bird resembled a piece in his own collection.

Outside the exhibit building, scores of uniformed police, many carrying submachine guns, stood guard along the sidewalks and street corners for several blocks.

After touring the exhibition, Dayan left for a meeting with his West German counterpart, Hanns-Dietrich Genscher, who has been hospitalized with a lung inflammation.

Dayan, who met Monday with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff, also paid calls on former Chancellor Willy Brandt and opposition leader Helmut Kohl.

The minister leaves of Israel on Wednesday.

According to sources, the West Germans have asked Dayan to respond to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace overtures with a ``policy of flexibility.'' Sources said Dayan has remained noncommittal on possible Israeli concessions.

Lambsdorff told Dayan that Bonn supports a European Common Market call for self-determination for the Palestinians. The government of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has refused to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization or accept creation of a Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

At a dinner in his honor Monday night, Dayan denounced the Common Market position on the Palestinians and urged Western European governments to consult Israel ``before making public statements on our vital interests.''

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Dayan

TUESDAY NOV 29 1977

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BONN, West Germany (AP) - Moshe Dayan visited an Egyptian art exhibit today, and officials said it would be the Israeli foreign minister's only contact with anything Egyptian during his visit to West Germany.

Egyptian Deputy Premier Mohammed Hafez Ghanem is in West Germany for the exhibit, and there had been speculation he and Dayan might meet. But an Israeli Embassy official told reporters:

``I can assure you there will be no contact with the Egyptians here.''

Dayan, a collector of Middle Eastern art, appeared irritated at the large number of reporters and photographers on hand when he arrived at the exhibit.

``I came here not to be an exhibit myself but to see an exhibit,'' he said. ``Please take any picture that you want, then please let me see it without the lights.''

The exhibit of some 30 Egyptian and Coptic objects dating as far back as 2,600 B.C. is on display at the Bonn office of the state of Lower Saxony. The objects are part of an exhibit loaned by the Egyptian government which is being shown in the Lower Saxony city of Hildesheim.

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^By DAVID MINTHORN=
^Associated Press Writer=

Dayan

MONDAY NOV 28 1977

BONN, West Germany (AP) - Moshe Dayan walked stiffly past the grass-topped hillocks of mass graves at the site of the Nazi death camp at Bergen-Belsen where 50,000 people - most of them Jews - died in World War II.

Putting Arab-Israeli politics aside for the moment, Israel's foreign minister started a four-day official visit to Germany Sunday with a Hebrew prayer at the towering stone memorial for Bergen-Belsen's victims.

The native-born Israeli was somber-faced as he was led through the documentary center, its walls lined with photographs of dead inmates. Among them was Anne Frank, whose ``Diary of a Young Girl'' told of growing up in an Amsterdam attic hiding with her family from the Gestapo. She died a few weeks before the British army liberated the camp in April 1945.

Wearing a skullcap on his bald head, Dayan laid a wreath at the stone monument for murdered Jews. His gray overcoat and black suit matched the overcast skies. Then he led 150 members of the Hannover Jewish community in prayer.

Companions said Dayan was very moved by what he saw. His face remained stern. He made no public statement.

Dayan's wife, Rachel, Israeli Ambassador Yohanan Meroz and the governor of Lower Saxony, Ernst Albrecht, accompanied the foreign minister on the tour of the camp in northern Germany.

First used for Russian prisoners of war, Bergen-Belsen became part of Hitler's ``final solution'' to the Jewish problem when several thousand European Jews were moved there in April 1943.

As the Allied armies closed in on the Third Reich, the camp's population swelled into the tens of thousands with the arrival of prisoners forced to march from Nazi concentration camps in Poland.

The West Germans say a typhus epidemic beginning in February 1945 killed 44,000 of the starving inmates by the end of April. When the British came, they burned the wooden barracks to prevent the spread of contagious diseases across northern Germany.

Dayan went from Bergen-Belsen to Hamburg for a reception, then flew to Bonn this morning to begin talks on the Mideast situation with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, members of his government and leaders of the opposition Christian Democratic party.

The West German Foreign Ministry said Dayan's visit ``offers a chance to get a first-hand report on Israeli ideas for a settlement.'' The statement pointed out that West Germany is the first country to be visited by an Israeli government official since President Anwar Sadat's visit to Israel.

However, Israel's minister of commerce, industry and tourism, Yigal Hurvitz, flew to Romania today with a message from Prime Minister Menahem Begin to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

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PLO DAYAN

SUNDAY NOV 27 1977

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JERUSALEM (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Sunday Israel will not negotiate directly with members of the Palestine Liberation Organization at a preliminary peace conference in Egypt.

Dayan did not specifically rule out indirect talks with the PLO, but a Foreign Ministry spokesman said there was no change in Israel´s standing refusal to negotiate with the guerrilla organization.

Dayan´s comment followed an invitation Saturday from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to meet in Cairo ``starting from Saturday next´´ to prepare for a return to the Geneva Mideast peace conference.

Besides Israel, Sadat invited Egypt´s Arab neighbors, Jordan and Syria, and the Geneva co-chairmen, the United States and the Soviet Union.

In his speech to Egypt´s parliament, Sadat did not mention the PLO, which branded him a traitor for his trip to Jerusalem last weekend. Acting Egyptian Foreign Minister Butros B. Ghali later said the PLO would be invited.

A PLO spokesman in Syria quickly rejected the offer. But PLO chief Yasir Arafat convened the PLO executive committee in Beirut to study it. No details of that meeting were reported.

Syria, another key opponent of Sadat´s historic visit to Israel, also rejected the Egyptian´s offer. The United States said the proposal was being studied.

Dayan was speaking to reporters before leaving on a state visit to West Germany. He said, ``If the PLO should come, we will not have direct talks with them - not in Cairo and not in Geneva.´´

The Arab states have chosen the PLO to represent the Palestinian people at Geneva. Israel has refused to negotiate with the PLO, citing the group´s charter advocating destruction of the Jewish state. That refusal has blocked efforts to resume the Geneva talks.

Meanwhile, Israel´s cabinet met Sunday to frame a reply to Sadat´s invitation. A government spokesman said Israel will accept the offer and the cabinet will decide who will represent Israel in Cairo.

~~Sadat said~~

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DAYAN

SUNDAY NOV 27 1977

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a902 ^By DAVID MINTHORN=

^Associated Press Writer=

BERGEN-BELSEN, West Germany)AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, in West Germany to discuss prospects for a Mideast peace settlement, began his four-day visit Sunday by praying for thousands of Nazi victims at Bergen-Belsen death camp.

Dayan is meeting Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn Monday to report on Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's historic journey to Jerusalem last weekend and its aftermath.

Shortly after arriving in Frankfurt on a regularly scheduled El Al flight, Dayan and his wife Rachel flew to north Germany to visit the former Nazi concentration camp where at least 50,000 persons perished during World War II.

Most of the victims were Jews. Anne Frank, whose ``Diary of a Young Girl'' recounted years of hiding from the Gestapo in Amsterdam, died in the camp only a few weeks before it was liberated by the British army in April 1945.

Dayan walked along a row of grassy mounds covering the mass graves and visited a documentary center showing photographs of the dead inmates and a scale model of the camp.

He laid a wreath with the inscription ``Moshe Dayan, Foreign Minister'' at a stone memorial for the murdered Jews, then led 150 members of the Hannover Jewish community in a Hebrew prayer.

Israeli Ambassador Yohanan Meroz, the Lower Saxony state governor, Ernst Albrecht, and the chairman of the West German Jewish Federation, Werner Nachmann, attended the solemn ceremony in freezing, overcast weather.

Originally used for Russian prisoners of war, Bergen-Belsen was transformed into a concentration camp for several thousand European Jews in April 1943.

As the Allied armies closed in on the Third Reich, the camp's population soared into the tens of thousands with the arrival of prisoners force marched from Nazi death camps in Poland.

According to West German accounts, a typhus epidemic swept through the freezing, starving inmates beginning in February 1945, killing over 44,000 prisoners by the end of April.

British authorities burned the wooden barracks to the ground shortly after the war ended because of the threat of contagious diseases spreading throughout northern Germany from the camp.

From Bergen-Belsen, Dayan flew to Hamburg where he was guest of honor Sunday night at a reception in city hall. He is flying to Bonn Monday morning amid stringent security precautions, the Foreign Ministry said.

``His visit offers a chance to get a first-hand report on the Israeli ideas for a settlement,'' the Bonn Foreign Ministry said. ``We are the first country to be visited by an Israeli government official since Sadat's journey.''

``I appreciate very much the move taken by President Sadat,'' Dayan told reporters after his arrival in Hamburg. ``He realized that four wars in 30 years did not bring very much good to Egypt.''

Dayan said Israel was prepared to negotiate with the Arabs ``in Cairo, Geneva or in the desert.'' But he stressed his government would not sit down at a table with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He said Israel was prepared to make compromises with the Arabs to achieve peace, but would not agree to any proposal which would prevent the country from defending itself.

``I do believe there is a compromise that is acceptable for all,'' he said. ``No party can make preconditions. The way is to sit down together, to listen to the other party and to try to find a compromise. I think we can do that.''

President Walter Scheel, former Chancellor Willy Brandt, and conservative opposition leaders Helmut Kohl and Franz Josef Strauss will also meet with Dayan before he returns home Wednesday.

Talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had to be canceled because he is hospitalized with a lung infection. Defense Minister Georg Leber will meet Dayan in his place, the Bonn government said.

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Dayan, Moshe

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^By ARTHUR MAX=
^Associated Press Writer=

WEDNESDAY NOV 23 1977

JERUSALEM (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Wednesday that Israel must re-examine its basic positions and prepare for an ``hour of decision'' on the terms for peace that it previously found unacceptable.

Dayan seemed to be preparing public opinion for possible shifts in policy and to be trying to dampen the euphoria built up by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last weekend.

His comments were made in a nationwide television interview and earlier in a briefing for Israeli diplomatic reporters.

Dayan also said Sadat's ``No more war'' statement would not be ``operative'' unless Israel withdraws from occupied territories. Until then, Dayan said, Egypt will retain its ``military option.''

Dayan said repeatedly that Egypt is not prepared to reconvene the Geneva peace conference until groundwork is well laid on issues of substance dividing Israel and the Arabs.

He said that at one point the Israelis tried to bring up the working paper setting out procedures for Geneva that Dayan had negotiated with the Carter administration in September. Israel had received no authoritative Arab reply.

``Leave the working paper alone,'' Dayan quoted Sadat as saying. ``I am interested in substance.''

Dayan said he told Sadat, ``In other words, you're interested in the `working' and not the `paper'.''

``That''s it. Well said, Moshe,'' was Sadat's reply, according to Dayan.

Dayan showed no sign of disapproval of Sadat's approach, which clearly went against the U.S. scenario of reconvening the Geneva talks quickly. The Israeli said Sadat wanted Geneva to resume only after an agreement was near.

His remarks seemed to quash a report that Israeli and Egyptian officials were hurrying preparations in order to resume the conference Dec. 21, fourth anniversary of the first Geneva conference, which ended in failure three days late .

Dayan indicated further Israeli-Egyptian bilateral talks are being planned, saying, ``The meetings we had in Israel and those that will follow are not a substitute for Geneva but preparation for Geneva.''

Sadat's desire to keep his dialogue going with Israel seems to freeze out the United States, which until now has mediated peace efforts. Prime Minister Menahem Begin did not call U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis to his office until Wednesday - two days after Sadat left - to report on the visit.

Dayan indicated Sadat's visit convinced the Israelis real peace talks were at hand and it is time to review their policy.

``This government has never discussed this in detail ... anyone who discussed this a year or two or three years ago would do well to reassess his positions'' regarding all Israel's fronts, he said.

Begin has called a cabinet meeting for Thursday morning, but it was not clear whether the ministers would begin a policy debate or merely hear a report from the prime minister.

Asked by the television interviewer if he were reviewing his own positions, Dayan replied affirmatively but said ``I don't know'' if they will change.

``We will reach a certain moment when we have to decide whether to accept the peace under the conditions demanded or to leave the situation as it is because the conditions are too tough,'' he said.

Dayan told the diplomatic reporters earlier he agreed with Sadat's demand that Israel make ``hard and drastic'' decisions.

``This is the hour of decision,'' Dayan said.

^During his, 4th graf, eliminating 14th and 15th grafs ``Dayan agreed
... Dayan said.<

595 During his historic visit to Israel, Sadat used the ``No more war'' phrase several times, sometimes saying it was a ``slogan'' and sometimes a ``pledge.''

Dayan, meeting with Israeli reporters and two pool correspondents from the foreign press, said he and Begin told Sadat that Israel would refuse to evacuate territory without a peace agreement.

``So I don't see this)the `No more war' statements) as an operative phrase,'' Dayan said.

``Let us not take this statement as the Days of the Messiah, as long as we are in the Sinai, the Golan Heights and the Jordan Valley.''

What Sadat meant, Dayan continued, was that ``there will be no more war if you get out of the)occupied) territories. I will not reconcile myself with your presence in the territories.''

Dayan also said Israel should not reduce its preparations for a possible war.

The minister rejected calls for a major concession to Egypt in exchange for Sadat's daring peace gesture, saying this would have further endangered Sadat's position in the Arab world.

``If he would have received something for Egypt only, bearing in mind the fact that the entire Arab world is his main worry, Sadat's positionwould have been weakened,'' Dayan said.

He said Sadat was not interested in a separate agreement with Israel.

Although Egypt is anxious for a peace agreement, Dayan said, it is not prepared ``to leave the Arab states in the lurch. It cannot act alone.''

~~Dayan agreed with the Egyptian president's demand that Israel make ``hard and drastic'' decisions, and he said Israel would have to decide on the substance of issues, not just on technical details of how to proceed to the Geneva Mideast peace conference.~~

~~``This is the hour of decision,'' Dayan said.~~

Dayan signaled a possible moderation of his earlier view that he would prefer to keep the occupied territories rather than have a peace agreement. Asked how he feels now, he said, ``I'm not ready to say.''

He denied reports of an impending unilateral Israeli troop withdrawal in the Sinai peninsula and reports that Israel would accept low-ranking Palestine Liberation Organization officials as Palestinian negotiators at Geneva.

He said Sadat reiterated in the private talks that he could not agree to the Israeli idea of retaining some occupied Arab land in order to fix defensible borders. Instead Sadat suggested that Israel's security could be guaranteed through demilitarization, alliances or any of ``a dozen recipes,'' Dayan said.

Sadat demanded total withdrawal to pre-1967 borders, Dayan said. ``I do not believe the Egyptians are willing to relinquish a single square inch of Egyptian land,'' he said.

Dayan said bilateral Israeli-Egyptian contacts could continue, but he did not describe the mechanics of such talks.

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^By ~~RICHARD E. MEYER=~~
^Associated Press Writer=

Israel-U.S.

DAYAN

SATURDAY OCT 15 1977

WASHINGTON)AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has sent word to President Carter denying he characterized their recent talks as ``brutal'' and saying he found them pleasant and productive, an administration official said Saturday.

Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz telephoned Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance with the personal message from Dayan and asked that it be brought to Carter's attention, said the official, who asked to remain anonymous.

Dinitz was not immediately available for comment.

Carter said through a spokesman Friday he didn't think the talks, held in New York earlier this month, were brutal and denied threatening Israel with isolation if it didn't agree on preparations for Middle East peace talks.

The Israeli press has reported that Dayan described his discussions with Carter, about a working paper on preparations for resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East, as ``difficult and at times brutal.''

The reports said Carter had threatened Israel with ``total isolation'' if agreement could not be reached on the working paper. It has since been approved by the Israeli cabinet and made public by Dayan.

The paper provides for Palestinian participation at Geneva but makes no mention of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Israel wants excluded on grounds that the PLO wants destruction of the Jewish state.

The administration official reported that Dayan said his discussions with the President were constructive, decent, pleasant, useful and productive - ``despite the difficult issues that were dealt with.''

In his message, the informant said, Dayan made it clear ``he in no way characterized the talks as brutal.''

Carter, in an interview with newspaper editors and broadcast news directors released Saturday by the White House, made what aides consider the President's most emphatic declaration on an independent Palestinian state in the Middle East.

``I don't favor and have never favored an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank area or in the Middle East area in presently occupied territory,'' the President said.

But he added: ``My belief is that when we consider the future status of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Palestinians, that it ought to be negotiated with some participation by the Palestinians.''

Carter spoke optimistically about an eventual peace settlement.

``Now the Israelis and their neighbors, Arab countries, see the prospect of peace,'' the President said.

``The Arab leaders are making statements now that they could and would never have made a year ago, recognizing Israel's right to exist, being willing to negotiate with Israel directly, if we get to Geneva.''

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^By ARTHUR MAX=
^Associated Press Writer=

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DAYAN

SATURDAY OCT 15 1977

JERUSALEM)AP) - Israel has no written agreement from the United States barring the Palestine Liberation Organization from the Geneva Mideast peace conference, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today.

But he added in an Israel Radio interview that he had made it clear to President Carter that ``we)Israel) would get up and go home'' if PLO representatives were at the conference table.

Dayan said his recent negotiations in the United States with Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance that led to the procedural plan, or working paper, for reopening the peace talks had been ``difficult.'' But he backtracked on his comment that the talks had been ``brutal,'' a word he admitted using in a meeting of a parliamentary committee.

``I don''t know if brutal is really the right expression,'' he said. Vance took issue with Dayan's description, which was leaked from the closed meeting.

Dayan said Carter told him at one stage in the talks that Israel ``was delaying or obstructing peace more than the Arab states, even Syria.''

The interview was aimed at critics of the working paper, including former Prime Minister Golda Meir, who said Friday that Israel had given up too much in the six-point plan, now being studied by the Arab states.

Mrs. Meir said Carter ``dictated'' terms which the government accepted without a struggle. ``Never, from 1967 until this government, did we accept an American dictate, although we did have arguments,'' said Mrs. Meir, who was prime minister for five of those years.

Dayan disagreed. He admitted that there had been pressure from the United States, but ``there was no attempt to dictate anything to us that appeared in the working paper.''

He contradicted an impression he gave when addressing the Knesset)parliament) Thursday that the United States had agreed in a written protocol attached to the working paper to exclude the PLO from the conference.

``We said we would not sit in any way whatsoever with the PLO,'' Dayan said. ``But I never said the United States had underwritten anything like this.''

Replying to Mrs. Meir's statement that Israel had walked into a trap by agreeing to face a pan-Arab delegation, Dayan said, ``I don't know what the trap is here ...

``We are going under clear conditions, that we will not discuss a Palestinian state and that we will not sit with the PLO ... If we don't arrive at agreed conditions, then there won't be a Geneva conference,'' he said.

Dayan disclosed that Prime Minister Menahem Begin had agreed to sit with a pan-Arab delegation at the opening session when he was in Washington in July.

Even some members of the ruling Likud bloc have said Israel has gone as far as it can go in the working paper, but Dayan did not rule out further changes. He said Israel would consider any changes the Arabs suggested, adding: ``we can always say no.''

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^By ROBERT FURLOW=
^Associated Press Writer=

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DAYAN

THURSDAY OCT 6 1977

ATLANTA (AP) - Arabs and Israelis ``could go to Geneva tomorrow'' for peace talks, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Thursday, if they would go on the basis of a working paper he and President Carter agreed on Wednesday.

Details of the paper, worked out in a five-hour meeting among Dayan, Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, have not been publicized.

Dayan met with the Americans several days after publication of a joint United States-Soviet Union statement on the Mideast which Israeli leaders see as indicating a shift in American views harmful to Israeli interests.

Dayan has sent the working paper to Israel for approval, and American diplomats have begun discussing it with Arabs at the United Nations.

Dayan and other Israeli leaders said the American-Russian statement indicated an important change when it called for careful consideration of the ``legitimate rights'' rather than the ``legitimate interests'' of the Palestinians in any Mideast peace settlement.

That change in wording from previous American statements seems to represent ``a change leaning toward the Arabs,'' Dayan said. ``Whether it is a shaking change or not, we must determine.''

Dayan was in Atlanta on the first stop of an American tour in which he is meeting with prominent American Jews ``to tell them our positions and listen to their views.''

He said he belives Carter is sincerely aiming for a just peace in the Mideast, ``but I'm afraid some of his views and some of his plans will be harmful to Israel.''

He did not elaborate beyond his comments on the American-Russian statement.

That statement, he said, would not bar renewal of Mideast peace talks in Geneva.

Such talks could begin soon on the basis of the working paper, ``ignoring completely the American-Soviet statement,'' he said.

Dayan said the Israeli government has not wavered in its policy of refusing to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization concerning the future of Palestinians in land claimed by Israel.

Asked about recent reports that the PLO would not insist on negotiating directly with Israel but only on choosing the Palestinian negotiators, Dayan said he didn't know if that would be acceptable.

Israel is not set against negotiating the matter with Palestinian leaders - such as mayors in West Bank towns - but his country knows which ones are free from PLO influence, he said.

``We know them, we live with them, we work with them,'' Dayan said.

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DAYAN

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By JANE SEE WHITE<
Associated Press Writer<

NEW YORK)AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan refused on Sunday to rule out negotiations with Jordan to permit Palestinian Arabs to emigrate into the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Speaking to reporters as he left CBS studios here after an appearance on ``Face the Nation,'' Dayan said if the Jordanians suggest negotiations with Israel about Palestinian migration to the West Bank, ``We shall not be precommitted.''

In the televised interview Dayan rejected an independent Palestinian state, but added: ``On the Palestinians' right to return to the western part of Jordan or the Gaza Strip, we want to sit down and talk about that.''

SUNDAY SEP 25 1977

Dayan said he is ``a little bit more hopeful now,'' that accords can be reached between Israel and the Arab nations, but he said recent statements by Syrian President Hafez Assad raise doubts about the Arab leader's desire to make peace with Israel.

``I am not sure about Syria,'' he said. ``I am not sure Assad really wants peace.'' He said the Egyptians ``really, really want peace on an all-out basis. Maybe if we sit down together we can reach an agreement.''

Of Jordan and Palestinian Arabs living on the occupied West Bank, he said, ``maybe'' peace settlements can be attained.

Dayan said if a Geneva Middle East peace conference, proposed by the United States, were held, ``there will be no negotiations whatsoever with the united Arab delegation.''

``There is nothing wrong with Geneva,'' he said. ``But I don't think you can conduct serious negotiations around a table in Geneva.''

Israel will not negotiate with a united delegation of Arab states, he said. The Israelis will talk separately with the Jordanians about the West Bank, with the Syrians about the Golan Heights, and with the Egyptians about the Sinai, he said.

The Israeli Cabinet accepted on Sunday a U.S proposal calling for such ground rules for talks.

Dayan ruled out Israeli-PLC negotiations altogether, saying ``as far as we are concerned, we are not going to negotiate with the PLO in any case, even if they accept 242 (A U.N. resolution recognizing the right of all states in the Middle East, including Israel, to exist in peace) and recognize Israel.''

But Dayan said that Palestinain Arabs could be included in a Jordanian delegation to Geneva.

``We won't check the Palestinians' credentials,'' he said. ``If they sympathize with the PLC in the bottom of their hearts, we cannot check that.''

Dayan also told reporters that the Israelis will continue to provide artillery support to Christian fighters in Southern Lebanon until the Lebanese army takes over.

``As soon as a Lebanese force is ready to take over for us, we would withdraw our support,'' the slight foreign minister said. ``Our goal is to protect the Lebanese Christians and to prevent the PLC from getting close to the Lebanese border, where they take Israel from.''

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DAYAN

SUNDAY SEP 25 1977

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NEW YORK)AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has begun secret negotiations with Jordan and Egypt in a move for separate, transitional agreements with both countries, according to Newsweek.

The magazine said Dayan talked with an emissary from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Paris two weeks ago. As previosuly reported elsewhere, the magazine said Dayan met with Jordan's King Hussein during a visit to London five weeks ago.

In Paris, according to Newsweek, Dayan met with a high-ranking Saudi Arabian official acting on behalf of Sadat. What transpired has not been revealed, the magazine said.

But the meeting was important enough for Dayan to interrupt his scheduled trip to Washington and fly back to Israel for a quick huddle with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the magazine said.

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^By BARRY SCHWEID=
^Associated Press Writer=

+ M.E.-U.S.

DAYAN

TUESDAY SEP 20 1977

WASHINGTON)AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, hinting he has met with Arab leaders, said Tuesday he believes a Middle East peace conference can be convened before the end of the year.

But Dayan, at a news conference, said Israel and the United States ``can't see eye to eye'' on a number of major issues.

The differences include Israel's settlements on the West Bank, as well as ``the future of all the neighboring boundaries, and the idea of almost a complete withdrawal,'' Dayan said.

Meanwhile, the chairman of a Senate subcommittee on the Middle East accused the administration of tilting away from agreements with Israel.

Dayan said he based his prediction of a reconvening of the Geneva conference on what he knows of ``the attitude of the Arab states.''

Later, on Capitol Hill, he said he did not meet with King Hussein of Jordan over the weekend, thereby discounting one widely circulated report.

But Dayan said, ``When and if some of us are meeting with other Arab leaders, it is not us who are in trouble, it is the other party. So we cannot discuss it.''

At the news conference he said, ``If it were up to Israel alone, I could have told you I did meet or didn't meet with a certain personality.''

The statements fanned speculation that Dayan did meet with another Arab leader late last week while he was in Europe.

His travels were clouded in mystery. Before coming to the United States for his meeting with President Carter on Monday, he unexpectedly returned to Israel to report to Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The congressional criticism of the administration came from Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., who said he ``deeply regretted'' that the State Department had decided ``to lean to a PLO formula'' that offers no chance for a settlement in the Middle East.

The State Department recently has urged representation of the Palestinians at Geneva and said the United States would be willing to talk to the Palestinian Liberation Organization if it accepts U.N. Security Council resolutions that recognize Israel's existence.

Dayan said Israel does not intend to ``pack up'' and abandon all the territory it won in the 1967 war.

But he said his government is willing to give up a number of its 80 or so settlements in the occupied Arab lands if these settlements wind up on the other side of final borders arranged through peace treaties.

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M.E. - U.S.

Dayan

TUESDAY SEP 20 1977

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^By BARRY SCHWEID=
^Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON)AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, hinting that he has met with an Arab leader, said Tuesday he thinks a Middle East peace conference can be convened before the end of the year.

He said he based his prediction on what he knows ``of the attitude of the Arab states.''

But Dayan told a news conference after his talks with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance that there are a number of major differences between Israel and the United States.

``It's about the settlements,'' he said, ``and also the future of all the neighboring boundaries. And the idea of almost a complete withdrawal.''

Dayan said Israel does not intend to ``pack up'' and abandon all the territory it won in the 1967 war.

But he said his government is willing to give up a number of its 80 or so settlements in the occupied Arab lands if these settlements wind up on the other side of final borders arranged through peace treaties.

In fielding questions, Dayan appeared to confirm reports that he met recently with an Arab leader. Most of the speculation has centered on King Hussein of Jordan.

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Dayan

However, he later denied to reporters at the Capitol that he had met with Hussein during the past weekend. He also said he would not discuss any meetings held with Arab leaders.

``If and when some of us are meeting with some other Arab leaders, it is not us who are in trouble, it is the other party. So we cannot discuss it,'' he said as he left a luncheon attended by members of the Senate Foreign Relations committee.

Dayan earlier had said that ``If it were up to Israel alone, I could have told you I did meet or didn't meet with a certain personality.'' But, he added, ``You have to realize it is concerned with other people, too, and they are not that eager to discuss it.''

^Dayan's travels, etc, 10th graf, eliminating 8th and 9th grafs.<

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He declined to answer when asked if he had met with an Arab leader. However, he said that if it were up to Israel alone, ``I could have told you I did meet or didn't meet with a certain personality.''

But, Dayan added, ``you have to realize it is concerned with other people, too, and they are not that eager to discuss it.''

Dayan's travels before coming to Washington Mon ay remain veiled in mystery. Last week he left Brussels for the United States but disembarked and flew either to Paris or London. He then went back to Israel to report to Prime Minister Menahem Begin before resuming his trip to the United States.

Regarding a U.S. drive for a resumption of the Geneva conference, Dayan said Egypt's statements that it wants peace with Israel ``should be taken at face value'' and Jordan's interests in a settlement should be viewed that way, too.

Outlining Israel's position, Dayan said, ``we are offering the Palestinians on the West Bank to sit down and tell us what they want and how they want to live with us.''

But he said Israel would never negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization and would not accept a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

The Palestinians at Geneva, he said, could be part of a Jordanian delegation and Israel would not ask whether they sympathized with the PLO.

Even with current differences, Dayan said ``ultimately an agreed formula will be found'' for reconvening the Geneva confrerence by the end of the year.

He said Carter ``made it clear how he feels about the settlements'' - the President has called them illegal - but no Israeli government would be willing to stop them.

Israel must maintain a ``historic and natural relationship with our old homeland'' on the West Bank, Dayan said.

At the same time, he added, Israel has no inten ion of uprooting the Arabs living there and he appeared to leave th door open to an eventual plebiscite on the area's future.

``We do not want to be considered foreigners there,'' he said of the cities and towns whose Jewish origin is mentioned in the Old Testement. ``We do not want to need a visa to go there.''

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DAYAN

Shortly after Dayan appeared at the Capitol luncheon, Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., said he ``deeply regretted'' that the State Department ``has chosen on the eve of Dayan's visit to tilt away from agreements and undertakings made with Israel previously and to lean toward a PLO formula which many of us believe is not the road to peace and offers no chance for stabilization in the Middle East.

``In fact, bringing in the PLO is putting the Russians between Jordan and Israel, threatening the vital interests of both countries,'' said Stone, who chairs the panel's subcommittee on the Middle East.

Stone complained that State Department officials had failed to consult with Congress beforehand and added ``In my own view, dealing with an inbred terrorist organization like the PLO, with extensive connections to terrorist organizations all over the world, poses a threat not only to Israel but to the citizens of the United States.''

Stone said he was speaking for himself, not the committee. Chairman John Sparkman, D-Ala., called his remarks ``in general, a fair statement'' with which he and some others concurred, but ``I would not have put it in exactly the same words.''

Stone carried what he said was a State Department memorandum dated Sept. 1, 1975. The document said the United States agreed not to recognize the PLO before the PLO recognized Israel's right to exist, stipulated that all members of the Geneva convention would have to agree to the entry of any new parties, and said the United States agreed that any Geneva accord would have to be the result of bilateral talks between Israel and each Arab country.

``We'll all have to watch this closely in the next few weeks because it appears the United States is tilting away from that agreement,'' Stone said.

``If the tilt is toward a Pan-Arab conference with the PLO as a separate member, there is no chance of the Israelis participating,'' adding he was puzzled by U.S. officials' interest in such a conference since Israel already had agreed to one of the four options offered by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, under which the Palestinians could sit at the table as part of a Jordanian delegation.

He praised Dayan for bringing ``serious proposals ... which if evaulated correctly, can form the basis of a negotiation leading to a settlement in the Middle East.''

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^By BARRY SCHWEID=
^Associated Press Writer=

M.E.-U.S.

DAYAN

TUESDAY SEP 20 1977

WASHINGTON)AP) - Hinting that he is in direct touch with Arab leaders, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today he thinks ``ultimately an agreed formula will be found'' to reconvene the Geneva peace conference by the end of the year.

Dayan told a news conference he represents the first Israeli government that does not simply say, ``no, no,'' to Arab proposals but one that is even willing to surrender settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River in a final peace treaty.

However, Dayan said Israel flatly refuses to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, or to the establishment of a Palestinian state.

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Dayan

Dayan virtually confirmed reports that he met recently with King Hussein of Jordan, but he said he could not say one way or the other because he is ``concerned with other people too and they are not too eager'' to have any such meetings publicized.

But based also on indirect contacts, and his talks Monday with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, he said, ``I believe all the parties, the Arab countires, Israel, the United States - but not the PLO - want the Geneva peace conference to take place.''

Specifically, Dayan said, ``I think we should take at face value the Egyptian statement they do want to make peace with us.'' He said the same holds true for Jordan.

Dayan described the proposals he brought to Carter and Vance as ``a draft for a peace treaty'' that he said could be negotiated only with the Arab countries individually and not with the PLO.

He reiterated Israel's willingness to have Palestinans included in a Jordanian delegation, and, apparently in a compromising mood, said Israel would not ``go and inquire whether they are sympathetic to the PLO.''

While the proposals, which include Israeli willingness to relinquish large areas of the Sinai and the Golan Heights, are not new in a specific sense, Dayan said they represent ``a new concept.''

Israel, he said, no longer simply objects to Arab demands but now says ``everything is negotiable.''

He said ``we are offering the Palestinians on the West Bank to sit down and tell us what they want and how they want to live with us.''

In this regard, he said, some of the 80 or so Israeli settlements in Sinai, the Golan Heights or on the West Bank, could be abandoned if they turn out to be on the Arab side of final borders.

However, he said Israel intends to maintain its ``historic and natural relationship with our old homeland'' on the West Bank and that Jews must always be free to live there.

``We do not want to be considered foreigners'' in areas that Jews inhabited in biblical days, Dayan said.

At Monday's talks, Carter ``listened with interest,'' White House spokesman Jody Powell said. But the White House statement at the end of the talk underscored that there are differences between the two countries.

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^By BARRY SCHWEID=
^Associated Press Writer=

x M.E.-U.S.

Dayan

WASHINGTON)AP) - The Carter administration is calling for ``compromise'' as well as a negotiating role for the Palestinians after talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

U.S. statements indicate that the administration is increasing pressure on Israel, even while praising the country's latest peace proposal as ``a serious effort to come to grips with the situation.''

Dayan scheduled a news conference for today after his White House meeting Monday with both President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance.

At the talks, Dayan presented a plan approved by his nation's cabinet under which Israel would yield vast territories to the Arab countries but retain military control of the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Carter ``listened with interest,'' Whie House spokesman Jody Powell said. But the White House statement at the end of the talks underscored that there are differences between the two countries.

``He (Carter) underlined his conviction that a just and lasting peace in this vital area of the world requires compromise and courageous leadership from all the parties to the negotiations,'' the statement said.

Both the White House and the State Department said the United States is prepared to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization if it accepts U.N. Security Council resolutions explicitly recognizing Israel's existence. So far the PLO has declined the offer.

The talks among Carter, Vance and Dayan are part of the administration's new round of Mideast diplomacy. Dayan will be followed here Wednesday by Ismael Fahmy, the Egptian foreign minister, and next week by ministers from Syria and Jordan.

The U.S. objective is to set up an indirect dialogue between Israel and the Arabs that can be continued by Vance when he attends the U.N. General Assembly session in New York later this month and in early October.

Spokesman Powell said Carter still holds out hope for a reconvening of the Geneva Peace Conference by the end of the year. Privately, administration officials see no evidence of a breakthrough.

Israel has said it would not object to the inclusion of Palestinians who are not affiliated with the PLO in a Jordanian delegation at such a peace conference. But close advisers to Carter favor one large Arab delegation that could include members of the PLO who are not prominently identified with the group.

By its charter, Yasar Arafat's PLO organization is committed to the destruction of the Jewish state. Israel regards the PLO as a terrorist organization responsible for the massacre of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics in West Germany and other attacks on Israelis and non-athletes.

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DAYAN ~~Israel-U.S~~ DAYAN

MONDAY SEP 19 1977

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WASHINGTON)AP) - An American group sympathethic with the Palestinian cause is charging that Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan ordered a 1967 attack on a U.S. Navy ship, in which 34 Americans were killed.

The American Palestine Committee said Sunday the revelation was contained in CIA documents it obtained through the Freedom of Information Act.

The group asserted that Dayan, one-time Israeli military commander, personally ordered the attack during the Middle East War, even though he knew the target was a U.S. vessel.

Avi Pazner, a spokesman for the Israeli embassy in Washington, immediately denied the charge, saying the group was trying to smear Israel over a ``regrettable incident.''

Release of the documents by the pro-Palestinian group apparently was timed to coincide with Dayan's visit to United States this week.

A CIA spokesman, Dennis Berend, said the three ocuments cited by the Palestinian group contained ``unevaluated information.''

He said the CIA could not judge ``the possible merits and demerits'' of the material. Berend noted, however, that the agency ``receives and handles intelligence material of varying degrees of veracity, some of it unsubstantiated.''

Meanwhile, The Associated Press learned that the CIA also has a staff summary of the Liberty intelligence data which concludes the Israelis did not discover the vessel was American until after the attack by planes and torpedo boats.

The separate intelligence memorandum said that although the Liberty was some 200 feet longer than an Egyptian transport, the El Quesir, ``it could easily be mistaken for the latter vessel by an overzealous pilot.''

The memorandum noted that the two ships have similar hulls and arrangements of mast and stack. The Liberty was heavily damaged in the attack.

A U.S. naval court of inquiry determined that the vessel was in international waters and was properly attacked when marked. The Libertywas described as an electronics research ship sent to the war area from Spain to act as a relay station for U.S. embassies.

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^WASHINGTON to correct transposition of attacked and marked, sub 11th graf:

A U.S. naval court of inquiry determined that the vessel was in international waters and was marked properly when attacked. The Liberty was described as an electronics research ship sent to the war area from Spain to act as a relay station for U.S. embassies.

^Israel apologized: 12th graf.

Israel apologized to the United States, calling the attack accidental and offering to pay compensation to the families of the victims.

According to one of the documents released by the Palestinian group, Dayan ordered the attack over the opposition of an Israeli general and an admiral. The information was supplied by an unidentified source.

A second document suggested Israel knew the Liberty's identity at least six hours before the attack. The third has the Turkish general staff concluding the Israeli attack was carried out deliberately because the ship was jamming Israeli military communications.

In an advertisement in today's editions of the New York Times, the Palestinian group called on Americans to petition the U.S. government ``to end its silence on the Liberty tragedy.''

The advertisement asked why the United States had ``rewarded the attacker with billions of tax dollars if for 10 years you had information indicating the attack was deliberate.''

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DAYAN

SUNDAY SEP 18 1977

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ZURICH, Switzerland)AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, his travels shrouded in secrecy, departed for the United States on Sunday after after two-hour layover here en route from Tel Aviv, an Israeli diplomatic source said.

``I understand he passed through on his way to the United States. More I cannot say,'' the diplomat told reporters here.

Dayan broke off his trip to the United States on Saturday and flew from Brussels, Belgium, to France. After stopping briefly at a Paris hotel, Dayan flew back to Israel for consultations with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, fueling speculation about some new development in the Middle East.

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^Editors: Dayan believed aboard Swissair flight 100 due in New York
at 3:40 p.m. EDT.

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TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan flew in secrecy to Zurich, Switzerland Sunday, after interrupting his trip to the United States to consult with Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Airport officials here said Dayan, who was expected to leave for the United States in time for scheduled meetings Monday in New York, drove directly to a waiting Swiss airplane on the tarmac and boarded moments before takeoff.

Dayan suddenly broke off a trip to the United States on Saturday, stopped over in Paris and then returned to Israel to confer with Begin, raising speculation about a new development in Middle East negotiations.

Dayan had spent Friday in Brussels and was expected to leave for New York Saturday. But instead he flew to Paris, spent several hours at a hotel there and then flew back to Israel.

Arriving at Ben Gurion airport Dayan said he returned to ``perform a task in my function as foreign minister.'' He declined to make any further comment after meeting for more than an hour with Begin.

Dayan said he would be in New York on Sunday and in Washinton Monday as scheduled.

A Tel Aviv newspaper said that Dayan returned to Israel to report on developments ``of the highest importance.''

There was immediate speculation that Dayan, in talks or meetings in Brussels or Paris, had come up with new information related to his mission to the United States, where he is to take part in U.S.-mediated peace talks.

There was no official explanation for Dayan's sudden departure to Zurich, but the foreign minister could travel faster to New York by flying first to Zurich instead of waiting for the first scheduled flight from Tel Aviv to New York.

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^By FRANK CREPEAU=
^Associated Press Writer=

Dayan

SATURDAY SEP 17 1977

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan unexpectedly broke off a trip to the United States Saturday to come home and confer with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, raising speculation about a new development in Middle East negotiations.

Dayan had spent Friday in Brussels and was expected to leave for New York Saturday. But instead he flew to Paris, spent several hours at a hotel there and then flew back to Israel.

Arriving at Ben Gurion Airport Dayan said he returned to ``perform a task in my function as foreign minister.'' He declined to make any further comment after meeting for more than an hour with Begin.

Dayan said he would leave for New York on Sunday and would be in Washington Monday as scheduled.

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Dayan

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Israeli officials in Washington said they did not know why Dayan had returned to Israel.

His schedule in Washington on Monday calls for talks with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance.

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Dayan

TEL AVIV, Israel)AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan suddenly broke off a trip to the United States on Saturday, stopped over in Paris and then returned to Israel to confer with Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Israeli government spokesmen would give no reason for the change in plans. Dayan, landing at Ben-Gurion airport, said only that he had interrupted his U.S. trip to ``perform a task in a function as foreign minister'' and would report to Begin.

He indicated his consultation with Begin would be brief, saying he would be in the United States in time for scheduled meetings Monday in New York.

There was immediate speculation that Dayan, in talks or meetings in Brussels or Paris, had come up with new information related to his mission to the United States, where he is to take part in U.S.-mediated Middle East peace talks.

Israeli Radio said there were reports in France that Dayan had met with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, but Jerusalem sources discounted the report.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Paris said he was unable to explain why Dayan went there, but he denied rumors that the foreign minister stopped over for a secret Middle East peace meeting. The spokesman said Dayan spent several hours in a hotel there.

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Dayan

PARIS (AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, scheduled to travel to the United States this weekend, made a surprise stop in Paris for several hours Saturday and then unexpectedly flew back to Israel on an El Al flight, the Israeli Embassy in Paris said.

An embassy spokesman said he was unable to explain why Dayan came to the French capital, but he denied rumors that the foreign minister stopped over for a secret Middle East pea e meeting. The spokesman said Dayan spent several hours in a hotel here.

Israeli Radio reported earlier that Dayan had flown from Paris to New York for next week's crucial talks on the Arab-Israeli standoff in the Mideast. Before that, it had been reported from Brussels that he left the Belgian capital on a Sabena flight for New York.

The Israeli minister was expected to meet with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance early this week and later to take part in indirect, Vance-mediated negotiations with Arab statesmen.

Dayan had flown to Brussels Thursday for meetings with European Jews, Common Market officials and Israeli ambassadors in Europe.

Israeli radio said security considerations were the official reason given for Dayan's not flying to New York on Friday as scheduled. His wife, Rachel, flew to New York from Brussels Friday night.

Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesmen had no immediate explanation for the new change in travel plans.

It was the second time in a month Dayan had made a unexpected stop in Paris while supposedly en route somewhere else.

On Aug. 22, he surprised reporters at Tel Aviv's Ben-Gurion airport by boarding a plane for Paris when it was thought he was going to London. At that time he spent an afternoon in Paris before flying on to his destination.

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Haig

Dayan

BRUSSELS, Belgium)AP) - Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan met today with Gen. Alexander Haig, Jr., commander of NATO forces in Europe, then left for the United States.

Dayan is carrying a draft treaty for the Middle East that will be presented via Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Arab foreign ministers in New York for the U.N. General Assembly session.

Haig said his meeting with Dayan at the Israeli ambassador's residence ``was a courtesy. I have known him for many years.''

Dayan met here Thursday with about 50 leaders of Jewish communities in Europe for a briefing on the Israeli peace proposals.

An informed source said Dayan told the Jewish leaders he is strongly opposed to the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Dayan said it is better to oppose creation of an independent Palestian state now and risk a war than accept it and risk a war in the future under less favorable circumstances, the source said.

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FRIDAY SEP 16 1977

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By JOEL EPSTEIN=
Associated Press Writer=

Moshe Dayan

THURSDAY SEP 15 1977

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan left Israel today with a draft peace treaty which he said Arab foreign ministers probably would reject in New York.

``I don't really think they know the plan, but I think they will not accept it anyway,'' Dayan told a news conference at Ben-Gurion International Airport. He said it would be a basis for negotiation, even if not fully accepted by the Arabs.

The Israeli proposals reportedly differ little from terms that previous Israeli governments were prepared to offer the Arabs and that Arab leaders have repeatedly rejected. The Arabs demand that Israel withdraw from all territory it occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

A cover letter sent to Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance with the draft treaty 11 days ago reportedly offers a substantial Israeli withdrawal on the Sinai peninsula and small changes in the cease-fire line on the Golan Heights.

Recent speeches by Dayan and Prime Minister Menahem Begin indicate the draft treaty calls for an end to the state of war between Israel and its Arab neighbors, full diplomatic and trade relations, open borders and permanent residence of the Palestinian refugees from the 1948 war in the countries where they are instead of their return to Israel.

Dayan flew to Brussels for meetings with European Jewish leaders and Israeli ambassadors in Europe. He is due in the United States this weekend for talks with President Carter and Vance and indirect negotiations via Vance with the Arab foreign ministers attending the U.N. General Assembly.

Dayan said the Begin government will resist American and U.N. pressure to stop building Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. But he said he would not bring up the issue nor would he be tbe first to broach the question of Palestinian representation in Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Israel refuses to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization but is willing for Palestinians who are not PLO members to be part of a Jordanian peace delegation.

``If other countries make (direct Palestinian representation) conditional,'' Dayan said, ``it will become a major obstacle to the Geneva peace conference.''

Meanwhile, Syrian President Hafez Assad told troops along the Golan Heights front line they must be prepared for war if the peace talks fail.

``We are wholeheartedly for peace, but never for surrender,'' Assad said. ``We are prepared to face every conceiveable eventuality - either the peaceful path or the more difficult option of armed struggle to liberate our lands.''

Assad vowed to pursue diplomatic efforts for a settlement until all occupied Arab lands are free and ``no Palestinian is left homeless.'' He expressed pessimism over Israel's position, which he said ``works against peace.''

``Regardless of who the leaders in Israel are, that country is not qualified for peace. It has perpetually been seeking territorial expansion,'' he said.

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Dayan, Moshe

WEDNESDAY JUN 22 1977

JERUSALEM (AP) - Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Wednesday the first objectives of the new Israeli government should be to find a method of coexistence with Arabs living under occupation and to repel demands for a full retreat from captured Arab territory.

King Hussein of Jordan arrived in Damascus, meanwhile, for a hitherto unannounced conference with President Hafez Assad. Sources in the Syrian capital, said they would discuss the new right-wing Israeli government of Prime Minister Menahem Begin that assumed control on Monday.

Dayan, speaking to Foreign Ministry employes two days after taking office, said he accepted the job from Menahem Begin because he agreed with the new prime minister that the West Bank of the Jordan river should not be divided. His brief statement was quoted by a ministry employe who attended the closed-door meeting.

Dayan, former defense minister under Labor party governments from 1967 to 1974, left his party to take the foreign minister's post under Begin's Likud bloc coalition government. Labor, which lost to Likud in elections last month, favored trading parts of the West Bank in exchange for peace while Begin has said Israel should hold the territory, calling it part of Biblical Israel.

Dayan reportedly left open the possibility of future compromise, saying Israelis should debate the question of withdrawal among themselves only after the Arabs are ready to accept a partial Israeli pullback.

The Arab states have demanded that Israeli pull out of all territory captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war including the occupied West Bank.

``There is a national consensus not to return to the lines of 1967, and that the West Bank and Gaza strip should not be annexed to an Arab country,'' Dayan was quoted as saying. Hussein-Assad conference came amid reports of increased apprehension in the Arab world over Begin's conservative Israeli government.

The Kuwait newspaper Al Siyassah reported Tuesday that both Syria and Jordan have put their frontier forces on maximum alert for the first time since the 1973 Mideast war. Neither Syria nor Jordan would confirm the report.

Sources said Hussein and Assad also would discuss the situation in southern Lebanon, where Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese Christians have been fighting for control.

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Meanwhile, the Syrian government newspaper Al-Thaoura expressed disappointment with President Carter's Middle East policies, and called for Arab states to close ranks and exert pressure ``in order to make the United States face the realities of its interests.''

Without citing specific American actions or statements, the newspaper said in a commentary that the United States has begun to endorse the ``Zionist'' position in the Middle East.

Speaking in San Francisco on Friday, Vice President Walter Mondale said America has ``a special responsibility'' to seek a Mideast peace that includes ``the possibility of some arrangement for a Palestinian homeland or entity - preferably in association with Jordan.''

He also emphasized that Israel must be guaranteed the right to exist in peace.

The Syrian commentary differed sharply from the glowing reviews of U.S. peace efforts - geared to resumption of the Geneva peace talks - carried by the newspaper last month following the Geneva meeting between Assad and Carter.

In Yugoslavia, President Tito advocated resumption of the Geneva conference, while visiting Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khadafy called the conference a ``dangerous deceit for Arabs,'' and said Arab revolutionaries could not accept it.

The differing views were expressed during an exchange of toasts Tuesday night during an official dinner at Brioni, Tito's secluded island retreat.

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Dayan

MONDAY JUN 6 1977

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WASHINGTON)AP) - Moshe Dayan, former Israeli defense minister, said Monday prospective Prime Minister Menahem Begin does not rule out negotiations with the Arabs about key areas seized in the six-day war.

Begin is generally regarded as a hard-liner in talks with the Arabs aimed at achieving a Middle East peace settlement.

He has indicated that he intends to name Dayan as foreign minister, but any formal action is being held in abeyance, presumably for internal political reasons in Israel.

Dayan was interviewed on the 10th anniversary of the six-day war for the ABC program, ``Good Morning America.'' Begin has said the occupied lands taken in 1967 are not occupied - they are liberated, with an implication they could not return to Arab rule.

``Mr. Begin considers the West Bank, Samaria and Judea to be our old homeland, but he does not exclude even these areas to be negotiated with the Arabs,'' Dayan replied. ``But he says that he feels this is part of our old homeland.

``Now, so there is a gap between the Arab concept and the Israeli. Not only Begin's.

``All of the Israeli government says that we would not go back to the old lines and will not accept a Palestinian state, so there is a gap. But that doesn't mean there is no room for negotiation in order to bridge the gap.''

During the 1967 war, the Israelis took the city of Jerusalem and the entire west bank of the Jordan River. To the north, they fought their way up the Golan Heights, driving back Syrian forces.

When the war was over, the Israelis had taken the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River - portions of which they still occupy.

Dayan was interviewed from Tel Aviv by satellite.

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DAYAN

SATURDAY MAY 28 1977

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^By LARRY THORSON=
^Associated Press Writer=

TEL AVIV, Israel)AP) - About 50 demonstrators picketed the home of former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan Saturday, demanding he not be appointed foreign minister in a new right-wing government.

Dayan has said he would accept the post in a coalition government expected to be organized by the conservative Likud bloc that gained a plurality over the ruling Labor party in the March 17 elections.

Some Likud members have expressed strong opposition to Dayan, who was a member of the conservative wing of the ruling Labor party.

Likud leader Menahem Begin, hospitalized for a heart inflamation, is expected to be released Sunday to attend an executive committee meeting where Dayan will be the central topic. Begin appears certain to become Israel's new prime minister.

Dayan, in an interview with Israeli radio, said there would be ``no hard feelings'' if the Likud executives deny him a cabinet post.

He also said that Begin has agreed that the West Bank of the Jordan River, occupied in the 1967 war, can be discussed in proposed Arab-Israeli talks for a Mideast peace.

This could represent a softening of Begin's strong opposition to Arab demands that the lands be returned. Shortly after the election he said the territories had been ``liberated'' and not occupied.

Dayan, speaking about Begin's negotiating position, said ``I asked him, when we say negotiations without any prior conditions, would he exclude the West Bank from the negotiations? And he said he would not.''

Dayan said Begin did not use the word ``negotiable'' in their discussions, ``but he said they (the Arabs) would be free to discuss the West Bank just as well as the Golan Heights or Sinai.''

In their first joint policy statement on Thursday, Begin and Dayan said a Likud-dominated government would not extend Israeli law over the West Bank or permit unlimited Jewish settlements there as long as there was a chance for Mideast peace talks.

The Likud bloc, which controls 43 seats in the 120-member Knesset, or parliament, must form a coalition with another political party to form a government. Such a coalition has been made more difficult by the political storm surrounding Dayan's nomination.

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^By MARCUS ELIASON=
^Associated Press Writer=

Dayan
Moshe

FRIDAY MAY 27 1977

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Moshe Dayan, controverial choice of Menahem Begin as Israel's foreign minister in a Likud government, said Friday he would not withdraw his acceptance unless Begin requested it.

Begin, who is expected to be prime minister, created turmoil in the fractious Likud bloc by offering the important post to a non-Likud man.

Dayan served as Labor defense minister and resigned after Israel was caught by surpise in the 1973 Middle East war.

The No. 2 man in Likud, Simcha Ehrlich, leader of the bloc's liberal faction, told a television interviewer Dayan should rescind the acceptance he gave Begin on Wednesday.

``It would make it a lot easier for us,'' Ehrlich said, adding that Dayan should ``pay heed to the sensitivities of the public.''

When asked about Ehrlich's suggestion, Dayan replied, ``The answer is no.'' He would withdraw ``only if Mr. Begin asks,'' the 62-year-old Dayan said in a separate television interview.

Dayan said he agreed to take the post after Begin gave him assurances on four points related to Israel's stand on peace talks with the Arabs. Begin's replies ``leave us sufficient room to work together,'' Dayan said.

Begin, 63, is to be released Sunday from the hospital where he is being treated for inflammation of the heart membrane. His first scheduled task is to preside over a Likud executives' meeting that day to reconsider his offer to Dayan. Likud sources said Friday Begin remained in favor of taking Dayan into the government Likud is attempting to form after defeating Labor in the May 17 election.

Along with opposition from some Likud factions and potential coalition partners, Begin also faced some strongly adverse public reaction to the Dayan appointment. Some anti-Dayan citizens took out protest advertisements in Friday's newspapers, accusing Dayan of responsibility for Israel's initial setbacks in the 1973 Mideast war.

Dayan acknowledged he is not the untarnished hero he was in Israel before 1973. ``Yes, the public is sick of me and I am sick of the public,'' he said. ``But at this hour public opinion did not have decisive weight.''

He said he had considered Begin's offer for four days before deciding, and cited ``public and national considerations, certainly not party considerations'' as his reasons for accepting.

Dayan hinted he had moderated Begin's position on the occupied West Bank, which according to the Likud platform must remain under Israeli sovereignty. Dayan also believes Israel has a strong historical right to the West Bank, captured from Jordan in the 1967 Mideast war, but that Israel should not annex it as long as there is a chance of peace with the Arabs.

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^By LARRY THORSON=
^Associated Press Writer=

DAYAN

SUNDAY APR 3 1977

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan announced his support Sunday for the ruling Labor party in the May 17 national elections, ending speculation he would join the opposition.

``I am going with and for the party,´´ Dayan said in a telephone interview Sunday night. There had been reports he might join the right-wing Likud opposition or run as an independent.

Dayan´s conservative supporters are now expected to follow him in backing the Labor party.

The patch-eyed former general said he made the decision after getting satisfactory assurances that a second round of parliamentary elections would be held before the signing of any peace agreement ceding part of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Dayan, 61, conferred with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin Sunday. Rabin refused for a second time in a week to make a pledge, but Israeli state radio quoted him as saying he did not oppose ``in principle´´ the idea of holding another election.

``That would not have been enough for me,´´ Dayan said. ``But I have another letter ... and unless I am terribly mistaken, the people who would compose the party´s parliamentary delegation have agreed to hold new elections.´´

``As far as I´m concerned, they gave adequate assurance,´´ Dayan said. He added that those who signed the letter included cabinet ministers and the party´s candidates from major urban areas.

Doves in the Labor party had wanted the May parliamentary elections to serve as a type of referendum between Likud´s opposition to giving up West Bank land and their willingness to make territorial concessions in exchange for a peace agreement with the Arabs.

Dayan was unable to get the Labor party convention to delete from its platform a plank indicating it would grant territorial concessions. He followed up with a demand that the party agree to new elections before signing a peace treaty with Jordan. But the February convention did not deal with the question of a second election.

Labor´s popularity has been slipping, although most political observers expect it to emerge from the May elections as the largest party in the 120-seat Knesset, Israel´s parliament.

Dayan, who was the hero of the Six-Day War in 1967 when Israel captured the West Bank from Jordan, virtually dictated Israeli policy on the occupied territories while he was defense minister. He quit after the public outcry over Israel´s performance in the 1973 war and has been a member of parliament since then.

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DAYAN

MONDAY MAR 28 1977

TEL AVIV, Israel)AP) - Moshe Dayan announced today he was withdrawing from the election campaign of his Labor party, and political sources said the forme defense minister might defect to the right-wing opposition Likud bloc.

Dayan said he was pulling out because the Laborites were too open to territorial compromise in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Though he told Israeli newspapers he would not run for re-election to parliament on the Labor ticket in the May general elections, he insisted he had not decided whether to join Likud.

The announcement had less impact on the Israeli political scene than it would have had four years ago, when Dayan was defense minister and a keystone to the Labor party's fragile unity.

Dayan demanded last month that the party pledge to hold a general election before surrendering any part of the West Bank, seized from Jordan in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. On Sunday Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin implied he was against making such promises, and Dayan apparently took it as a refusal.

Dayan has been in parliament since June 1974, when Rabin took over from Golda Meir as prime minister. He had been forced to quit the Defense Ministry because of a public outcry over Israel's military setbacks in the 1973 war.

Since his ouster as defense minister, his political influence has declined. Analysts calculate that if he defected to Likud it would cost Labor no more than the votes of diehard Dayan supporters and some farmers in Dayan's home region.

But with opinion polls showing the gap between Labor and Likud to be narrower than ever before, even those few votes could be significant.

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DAYAN Moshe

WEDNESDAY FEB 9 1977

MEMPH S, Tenn. (AP) — If the Soviet Union sends troops to the Middle East, the United States must respond because Israel ``cannot fight Russia,'' former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said.

Dayan told a news conference here Tuesday that Israel seeks no immediate commitment from the United States for troops but does expect political support and continued equipment.

If th Russians send troops into the Middle East, however, it will be up to the United States to take action, Dayan said, adding that he does not believe the United States should be tempted by its need for Middle Eastern oil to turn its back on Israel.

Dayan said he hopes President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance are as helpful as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was in trying to bring peace to the area.

``We appreciate what Mr. Kissinger did more in this respect than any other secretary of state,'' Dayan said.

He said he thought Carter and Vance would conduct Middle East policy in a style different from Kissinger's but no less sincere.

``I believe they will go in, not in the obvious way of Kissinger, but in a more quiet way,'' he said.

Dayan was in Memphis for a speech at Harding Academy. He is combining a lecture tour with fund-raising activities for Israel.

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WEDNESDAY SEP 22 1976

Dayan

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SAN FRANCISCO (AP) _ Former Israeli defense minister Moshe Dayan says peace in the Middle East is possible if negotiations go forward, and he believes talks may resume after the American presidential election.

The 61-year-old soldier-politician, in San Franciso to speak to a closed session of the Jewish Welfare Federation, told a news conference Tuesday he thought war between the Jews and the Arabs was ''much less'' a possibility now than at any time in his memory.

Since the Yom Kippur War of 1973, said Dayan, such formerly ucompromising foes of Israel such as Egypt and Syria have changed their attitudes.

``There is a very good chance for peace and stability for some years, provided negotiations will be resumed,`` said the retired military hero who became a soldier at 14. He added that negotiations toward peace have been stalled by the American interest in the upcoming presidential election.

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Moshe Dayan

FRIDAY OCT 10 1975

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Dayan 210

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. AP - Peace in the Middle East cannot be bought, nor will it be obtained until Egypt and Israel come to an agreement without intervention by a third party, Moshe Dayan, former Israeli Defense Minister said Friday.

Dayan, visiting friends in Chattanooga, told a news conference U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "gave in to Egyptian demands at the expense of peace" in recent negotiations between these two countries.

Dayan said Israel should not have pulled out of the Sinai without a clear promise from the Egyptians to end the fighting.

"The United States did not put enough pressure on Egypt, and unless there is de-escalation, we are not closer to peace," he said.

Dayan said his country never has asked the United States to fight its wars.

"We are not another Vietnam," he said, but added, "We expect the U.S. to help us to take care of ourselves."

But Dayan also said a key to the end of fighting in the Middle East is the cooperation of Syria and the Soviet Union.

"Egypt will not be able to stand alone," he said.

"I don't think an end to the state of war can be gotten without the cooperation of the Russians."

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‡ADV PMs Fri Sept. 12

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‡By ARTHUR MAX

‡Associated Press Writer

Dayan

THURSDAY SEP 11 1975

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) - Moshe Dayan, the former defense minister and war hero, is out in the cold in Israeli politics, according to political experts here.

Fifteen months after leaving the Cabinet, Dayan appears isolated and threatened with expulsion or sanctions from the Labor Party at the nadir of his political career.

‘‘Dayan has not given up the idea of someday taking over the party’’ and becoming prime minister, a knowledgeable Labor Party member said. ‘‘But I would say that is farther from reality now than ever.’’

Dayan’s fall from grace within the party was caused by his opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli accord worked out by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The former general argued that nothing less than an Egyptian commitment to nonbelligerency was worth an Israeli troop pullback in the Sinai Desert.

Always a maverick leading his own pack, this time Dayan found that his pack of party followers had vanished.

At a meeting of nearly 400 Laborites, only four voted against the accord. When the Kissinger pact came before the Knesset, Israel’s parliament, only two Laborites joined Dayan in voting against it.

This defied a party ruling obliging all Labor deputies to support the agreement.

Under party rules, Dayan could be thrown out. But sources said it was more likely that lesser sanctions would be taken, such as removing him from parliament committees.

Dayan, meanwhile, left for a lecture tour of the United States and his only public comment on the issue was that ‘‘I would be very sorry if I were dismissed from the party.’’

‘‘Dayan has antagonized a lot of people,’’ said a Labor Party official. ‘‘When he made his speech against the agreement at the party meeting, there were some who said it was his swan song.’’

Still, it was the former defense minister who first proposed the idea of partial settlements with Egypt five years ago, when he was at the peak of his influence. But he says he later changed his mind.

Dayan, whose black eyepatch once was regarded by Israelis as a symbol of national strength and courage, now is scorned by many former admirers who blame him for losses early in the 1973 Yom Kippur war.

It was Israel’s failure to prepare for war that finally toppled the Golda Meir government - and Dayan - from power.

Dayan now spends much of his time on speaking tours abroad and seldom appears in public here. Earlier this year he was prevented from giving one lecture to university students when angry parents of war dead broke into the lecture hall.

‡End Adv PMs Fri Sept. 12, Sent Sept. 11

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Moshe Dayan

MONDAY NOV 11 1974

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Dayan 180

WASHINGTON AP - Former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said Monday that his country could not accept a Palestinian state on its borders ''simply because there is physically no room there for another state.''

Addressing a National Press Club luncheon, Dayan dismissed the question of who should represent the Palestinian people in peace talks with jisrael as being irrelevant.

''Arafat talking on their behalf does not make yet a state,'' Dayan said, referring to Yasir Arafat, the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization PLO .

Dayan raised the question why no Palestinian state was formed before the 1967 war, before Israel had occupied the west bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

''They did not want a Palestinian state then. Why? Because they recognized that there was no room physicially for another state in the area. This is the question and not who is talking on their behalf,'' he said.

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Dayan, Moshe

MONDAY APR 1 1974

WASHINGTON (AP) - Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said Monday he has been reassured that ongoing American military aid for Israel will continue.

Dayan spoke to newsmen as he prepared to return to Israel from a three day round of conferences with top U.S. officials.

His final meeting of the day was a nearly two-hour session behind closed doors with members of the Senate Armed Services Committee. He met earlier in the day with Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger.

Dayan told newsmen he was appreciative of the time given to him by American officials, the patience they displayed and their attitude.

Dayan reportedly discussed the weaponry desired by Israel in the final installment of a $2.2 billion military aid package authorized by Congress last year after the outbreak of the Israeli-Arab war in October.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said Dayan went into ''great particularlity'' about weapons and weaponry and their effectiveness.

He said the meeting was an informal session held under the rules of an executive session which would not permit him to comment on matters of policy discussed.

He said Dayan referred to 1974 as ''a year of neutrality'' that could lead to peace in the Middle East and ultimately to ''constructive development.''

Among other things, Dayan is reportedly seeking additional M60 tanks and sophisticated electronics equipment designed for use against anti-aircraft missiles employed by Egpt and Syria in the October war.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim declined to provide details of the talks between Dayan and Schlesinger, except to say they were devoted to the subject of arms deliveries already promised the Israelis.

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‡By MIKE SHANAHAN

‡AP Military Writer

Moshe Dayan

WASHINGTON (AP) - Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan met for just over an hour with Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger Monday to discuss continuing arms shipments to Israel.

Among other things, Dayan was reportedly seeking additional M60 tanks and sophisticated electronics equipment designed for use against anti-aircraft missiles employed by Egpt and Syria in the October war.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim declined to provide details of the talks, except to say they were devoted to the subject of arms deliveries already promised the Israelis.

''This is not a start-from-scratch discussion,'' Friedheim said.

Privately , however, other officials said the United States has provided nearly $1.5 billion in weapons and ammunition since the October fighting.

Congress has decreed $1.5 billion to be the limit in grant aid to Israel, although $2.2 billion in emergency military aid was approved last year.

Much of Monday Morning's discussion focused on the additional $700 million which will be provided in the form of military credits upon formal approval by President Nixon.

In an appearance on NBC's Meet the Press Sunday, Dayan said he needed sophisticated weaponry to balance continuing arms shipments from the Soviet Union to Syria and Egypt.

He noted the ''higher quality'' of anti-aircraft missiles supplied by the Russians to the Arab states.

The United States is providing two F4 phantom jets to Israel each month to replace lo ses suffered in the autumn fighting. In a second broadcast appearance on Monday, Dayan answered ''yes,'' when asked if he would be discussing increased aircraft deliveries with Schlesinger.

After leaving the Pentagon through a private entrance inaccessible to newsmen, Dayan was scheduled to confer with members of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

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Moshe Dayan

WEDNESDAY MAR 27 1974

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WASHINGTON AP — Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan will meet informally with the Senate Armed Services Committee Monday, Chairman John C. Stennis, D-Miss., said Wednesday.

Stennis said he arranged the meeting.

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Moshe Dayan

MONDAY FEB 25 1974

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JERUSALEM AP - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan is determined to quit the Cabinet, Israeli state television reported Monday, but he is expected to meet with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on Wednesday when the American diplomat visits Israel.

The television report said Dayan was ''firm in his decision'' o refuse a post in the Cabinet now being formed because his own Labor party criticized his handling of the October war.

6The dispatch said Dayan would discuss Israeli_Syrian troop bisengagement with Kissinger on Wednesday apparently because the defense minister's term in the cutgoing Cabinet does not end until next Monday.

Dayan, answering questions in parliament, said he had canceled a speaking engagement later this week at a Jewish fund_raising inner in Miami, Fla.

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Dayan-Suez Crossing 130

Dayan

OCT 18 1973

TEL AVIV AP - Israel's Defense Minister Moshe Dayan crossed the Suez Canal into Egypt Thursday and inspected Israeli forces fighting behind Egyptian lines. a well-informed Israeli official said.

``He was with front line troops on the west side of the canal front,'' the official said Thursday night. Dayan was interviewed earlier in the day by two American newsmen on the Israeli front in Sinai.

Dayan ``talked with Egyptian prisoners captured by the Israeli task force on Egyptian territory,'' the official told The Associated Press.

``One Egyptian major came up to him and Dayan asked 'Do you have any complaints?' the major said he and his men would like more food,'' the Israeli official said, adding: ``Dayan and the Egyptian spoke in English.''

The official would not say how Dayan crossed the canal or the location of the Israeli forces he inspected inside Egypt.

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Moshe Dayan

Editor's note: The following is from a pool dispatch from the Sinai front by correspondents Jay Bushinsky of Group W - Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. and Terence Smith of the New York Times:

IN THE SINAI - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan told newsmen here Thursday that Israel has now seized the initiative from the Egyptians in the Suez campaign and that the ''critical'' battle for control of the canal would begin in a few days.

''I think they underestimated our ability to change from a defensive to offensive operation . . . they relied too much on their defensive installations and their Russian equipment,'' he said. adding: ''They overestimated their chances to beat us.''

The situation was outlined in some detail by a staff officer identified only as Maj. Ilan.

Maj. Ilan said that during the past 48 hours. Israeli forces had driven a wedge through the Egyptian lines to the eastern bank of the canal. He said the wedge extends northward from the Great Bitter Lake.

Without giving specific figures. he said the Israeli ''task force'' still operating on the western side of the canal had been resupplied and reinforced through this wedge.

Its armor was floated atop rafts to the other side of the waterway. under cover of darkness at first. and later in broad daylight. he said. The first tanks were on the western bank before midnight Tuesday. Since then. they have pushed inland in a major harassing operation against Egyptian rear echelon forces. he added.

Maj. Ilan said a heavy battle was raging between the task force and Egyptian units that had challenged it from the west during the night.

In the past four days of fighting on the eastern bank. the major said. a total of 360 Egyptian tanks - roughly 30 per cent of their entire force - had been destroyed.

MORE
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OCT 18 1973

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The newsmen questioned Dayan. Following are the questions and answers:

Q: What is your estimate as to how its going?

A: It's going fairly well. and I think that the main point is that we have gained the initiative on the Egyptian front besides the one that we have on the Syrian. and I think that eventually the decisive battle will come up but not right away. not right now.

Q: Do you think there are some surprises in store for everyone concerned - the Egyptians and everyone who is following this war - wherever they may be?

A: Yes. I think so. I think the Egyptians will face a situation that they did not expect.

Q: How would you expect that decisive battle to be. you said not right away?

A: Well. I should say that I don't expect this war to last for years or even months. and I do think that we have to think in in terms of days but not just a few days. But better days and not months and years.

Q: Do you think that the Egyptians have miscalculated here or there or made a mistake?

A: Yes. the major ones: I think that they underestimated our ability to change from defense to offensive operation and probably relied too much on their defensive installations with the Russian equipment. which is very good. and they do have a lot of it. So I think that. all in all. they overestimated their chances to beat us. . .

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Dayan

OCT 13 1973

DAYAN

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Personality in the News
By MARCUS ELIASON
Associated Press Writer

TEL AVIV AP - Mosbe Dayan once observed: ``It is our destiny to be in a state of continual war with the Arabs.''

He subsequently was bitterly criticized by many Israelis who felt he should give peace a chance.

~~Dyan~~ countered by saying he was a realist who recognized the vast gulf dividing Jews and Arabs in the Middle East.

Now, with the region embroiled in its fourth war in 25 years, ~~Dyan~~ appears to his political enemies to be infuriatingly right.

At 58, the short, balding ex-general with the black patch on his left eye not only fights the Arabs, but less than two months ago, battled his own political party led by Premier Golda Meir, forcing it to swing toward his own hard line.

That philosophy: hold on to territory captured from the Arabs, because they will fight rather than negotiate for its return.

Smiling his peculiar, one-sided grin, twisted into a smirk by war injuries to his left cheek, ~~Dyan~~ bluntly declares Israel will ``teach Syria a severe lesson.''

In domestic politics he is a loner, believing he has little chance of becoming premier despite his popularity.

His private life also has raised some eyebrows. A keen amateur archeologist, he has been accused of breaking the law by digging up antiquities without a permit - he half-heartedly denied it.

And when he was divorced from his first wife, one scandal magazine printed sensational allegations of numerous ~~Dyan~~ dalliances.

Dayan's military career has been marked by gambles.

As a young officer in 1948, he used bluff to capture two Arab towns, proclaiming victory to the startled populace by driving a flimsy convoy of jeeps through the main streets.

In 1956, judging the Egyptians to be ill-organized for war, he exhorted his outnumbered troops to charge them head-on, and captured the Sinai Peninsula in 10 days.

More
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TEL AVIV Take 2 Dayan Bjt: days. 250

In 1967, he banked his victory on Israel's ability to wipe out three Arab forces on the ground in one day.

And now, he is sending his soldiers on daring missions straight at the enemy's throat - to blow up Syria's oil installations, and fight naval battles far from home near the Nile Delta or behind Egyptian lines.

Dayan is a Sabra: a native-born Israeli.

At the age of five he saw Arab marauders burn down his house in the settlement of Nahalal.

As a teen-ager he was trained by Orde Wingate, a brilliant unorthodox tactician from England whose job was to train Jews as British commandos.

Dayan was sent on a mission in 1941 against the Vichy-French. He lost his eye when a sniper's bullet hit his binoculars.

Dayan rose through the ranks to chief of military staff in 1954 and in 1956 he gained world renown with his Sinai campaign.

He retired from the army two years later and entered politics as minister of agriculture.

He broke with his party and retired to private life. But the 1967 Mideast crisis thrust him back into prominence. The public, exasperated at the government's seeming indecision over whether to go to war, demanded a strong leadership. The party appointed Dayan defense minister.

``One of the difficulties of learning to fire a rifle is to keep one eye closed,'' he once joked. ``But that never bothered me.''
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Moshe Dayan

BY MARCUS ELIASON
Associated Press Writer

AUG 14 1973

JERUSALEM AP – Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has finally pushed his Labor party into drawing a new map of Israel enlarged with Arab land captured in the 1967 Mideast war.

The party's doves may be unhappy at the agreement opting for a bigger Israel. But they have avoided a stormy pre-election rift.

Dayan won his battle with a veiled threat to resign – a move that could have harmed the Laborites two months before the general elections they are favored to win.

Major concessions to Dayan involved approval of construction of a port city in the occupied Gaza Strip and Jewish land purchases from Arabs under Israeli occupation.

In a lengthy meeting this week of Dayan and the Labor chiefs headed by Premier Golda Meir, it was decided to build 900 housing units for the port city by 1977. A deepwater harbor is also being considered.

Dayan, who named the city Yamit – Seatown – in its planning stage, wants the urban center to be erected on the Gaza Strip's border with the Sinai Desert as a buffer between Israel and Egypt if Cairo regains control of the desert.

The doves opposed the idea of the Mediterranean port, fearing it would be a bone in the throats of future peace negotiators. Such a city would seem to dispel any possibility of Israel ever relinquishing the Gaza Strip. The doves also decried the huge cost of a new city but finally agreed to spend $240 million on its construction.

Dayan's second victory concerned land purchases by Jews from Arabs living in occupied lands. Last April the government voted down Dayan's proposal to permit such land buying.

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JERUSALEM Take 2 Dayan; buying. 280

Opponents of the idea feared it would bring real estate speculators into the political picture and complicate the territory issue in peace talks.

Dayan waited until the election campaign, quietly threatened to quit the Labor party, and was rewarded with a compromise.

Under this week's agreement, land purchases will be strictly controlled by the government. The state lands authority will have first option on any property for sale, and purchases will be permitted only in areas like the Jordan Valley and around Jerusalem, which Israel says it will keep even if peace is signed.

Private Jewish buyers will have to prove they do not plan to speculate and they will need government permission to purchase.

Since the 1967 war Israel has been building Jewish settlements in occupied territory. Each outpost acts as a sort of border marker of the land Israel wants to keep in any final peace treaty.

But until now the government has refrained from saying this explicitly, preferring circuitous explanations based on such arguments as defense needs and the vague philosophy of leaving the occupied territories in a vacuum.

What Dayan wanted – and attained in part – was a clear government commitment to plan its Jewish settlements with a view to drawing the final borders.

The infuential daily Haaretz, in analyzing the latest development, said the Labor party had moved beyond its old policy of refusal to withdraw before peace.

Instead, Haaretz wrote, the Labor party ''will confront the voter . . . as a movement striving to carve a new map for the state of Israel without waiting for peace talks or a settlement with Egypt and Jordan.''

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Moshe Dayan

CHICAGO AP — Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israeli defense minister, said Thursday he is ‘‘hopeful we're going to enjoy a peaceful situation for a long time’’ in the Middle East.

Speaking before a crowd of 3,000 at a State of Israel Bonds dinner, Dayan also said Israeli relations have been ‘‘very good’’ with President Nixon and he expects them to remain that way.

Dayan said he hopes for American political aid in achieving a settlement in the Middle East, adding, ‘‘I myself after a visit to Washington am very optimistic about this aid.’’

He said Israel ‘‘can't expect a treaty with Egypt’’ in the near future, but added, ‘‘If we shall stay strong, hostility in a major way will not break.’’ Neither the Russians nor the Egyptians want to engage Israel in a war now, Dayan said.

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Moshe Dayan

NOV 14 1972

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WASHINGTON AP - Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Israeli Defense minister Moshe Dayan Tuesday were reported to have agreed that the United States should ~~revise~~ revive its one-year old proposal aimed at reopening the Suez Canal.

Neither Dayan nor State Department spokesman was willing to acknowledge publicly that the U.S. proposal for an interim agreement was the subject of an 85-minute conference between Rogers and Dayan.

Senior officials, however, acknowledged that this issue was in the focus of their discussion. Press officer Charles W. Bray said, ''it seems clear there was need for some kind of diplomatic process to get under way.''

Although Bray firmly declined to explain what he eant by this, knowledgeable officials said that the ''diplomatic process'' Bray was referring to was in fact the U.S.-suggested interim agreement.

Meanwhile, Dayan restated his government's readiness to negotiate a peace treaty ''of any kind'' with the Arabs.

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Moshe Dayan

Dayan 100

~~WASHINGTON AP - Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan today restated his government's readiness to negotiate a peace treaty ''of any kind'' with the Arabs.~~

Dayan, on a fund-raising tour of the United States, commented after confering with Secretary of State William P. Rogers over an hour. Dayan brushed off a barrage of questions asked by newsmen.

''We had a general exchange of thoughts on the Middle East situation,'' Dayan said. He answered ''no'' when asked whether he requested for additional U.S. weapons deliveries for his country.

Asked specifically whether he came with any new suggestion on how to revive the dormant U.S. initiative to reopen the Suez Canal, Dayan replied in the negative but added$

''The point I wish to make is that we are willing to negotiate peace, a peace treaty, the interim agreement for the reopening of the Suez or a peace agreement of any kind.''

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Moshe Dayan

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WASHINGTON AP - Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan meets with Secretary of State William P. Rogers Tuesday for talks on a wide range of issues, the State Department said Monday.

In Washington for an unofficial visit, Dayan is also scheduled for discussions with top-ranking Pentagon officials later in the week.

A State Department spokesman declined to detail the agenda for the meeting with Rogers, but arms sales to Israel are certain to come up.

Dayan spent Monday in New York, before flying to Washington.

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Moshe Dayan

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Dayan

MONTREAL AP - Mo~~i~~she Dayan, the Israeli defense minister, arrived here on Tuesday for a one-day private visit involving two-closed door speeches on behalf of the combined Jewish Appeal and the Israel Emergency Fund.

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Moshe Dayan

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TEL AVIV AP - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan returned Sunday from a 10-day visit to the United States and said he was satisfied with his talks with U.S. officials in Washington.

But he said Israel was not interested in a report Egyptian proposal to hold face-to-face talks in return for an Israeli evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula within six months.

‘‘I don’t think we have any interest in this proposal,’’ he said. ‘‘There is nothing to it.’’

The idea was brought up by an anonymous Egyptian diplomat in Washington on Friday. Dayan’s initial reaction to a U.S. television interviewer was that the proposal left nothing to discuss in negotiations.

Dayan said he did not discuss any new ideas in his talks with secretary of State William P. Rogers and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird.

‘‘We didn’t even talk about old ideas,’’ he added.

Dayan left for Washington shortly after Israel agreed to participate in U.S.-sponsored indirect negotiations with Egypt. Israeli and Washington officials argued for several weeks before agreeing on the U.S. role in the talks.

‘‘I don’t think there are any concrete points of disagreement with the Americans now,’’ Dayan said.

He predicted Cairo was likely to enter the talks because ‘‘there should be more inclination from the Egyptians to use political means rather than fighting-and that is the important point.’’

Before leaving Washington, Sunday, Dayan appeared on the CBS-TV program ‘‘Face The Nation and repeated Israel would not give back Sharm el Shaikh, the the Golan Heights, Jerusalem or the the west bank of the Jordan Riber to obtain peace with the Arab states.

However, he said, Israel would pull back from the east bank of the Suez Canal and added, ‘‘If peace is agreed between us and Egypt, a lot of territory will be given back.’’

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Dayan

FEB 12 1972

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Dayan-Precede Washington Day

NEW YORK AP - Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan was quoted as being unenthusiastic Saturday about reports that Egyptian diplomats might agree to face-to-face negotiations if Israel makes a firm commitment to withdrawn from war-won territory.

‘‘What's the point of meeting them after we undertake to withdraw?’’ Dayan said in an interview with CBS News. ‘‘What are we going to discuss? Just the pleasure of their company?’’

Dayan said, ‘‘The best and only way is simply to sit down, each party with its position, and start to compromise without a precondition before. Just sit down and negotiate.’’

The report about the Egyptian diplomats came from Washington-based envoys, who requested anonymity. They also said the government of President Anwar Sadat may drop its insistence on crossing the Suez Canal if the Israelis make a clear commitment to withdraw to prewar borders within six months.

The Egyptian diplomats have made it clear that an Israeli withdrawal must be to the boundaries that existed before the 1967 war. But this has been disputed by Israel, which has said the prewar borders did not give the country security and must be modified. While Egypt has shunned direct negotiations on the issues, Israel has maintained that only face-to-face talks would produce lasting peace.

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Moshe Dayan

FEB 7 1972

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Dayan 390
By ENDRE MARTON ①
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel said Monday he takes Egyptian threats to start a new war ‘‘quite seriously.’’

After a 90-minute conference with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the one-eyed Israeli war hero said in response to a reporter's question that it is ‘‘always possible for them the Egyptians to open fire.’’ Regarding the outcome of new hostilities, Dayan said that the Egyptians must know ‘‘that they will be defeated and suffer heavy casualties.’’

But Dayan repeatedly stressed his hope that negotiations will start in the near future with Egypt at least on the U.S.-proposed opening of the Suez Canal. Such talks, he said, ‘‘would make it easier for Egypt not to start firing.’’

Dayan is in the United States for a one-week fund-raising visit. He lunched earlier Monday with Defense Secretary Melvin Laird in Laird's private dining room in the Pentagon amidst security measures which veteran Pentagon correspondents described as the tightest in memory.

At the State Department, on the other hand, there were no visible signs of security and Dayan volunteered to be interviewed in front of a battery of television cameras.

‘‘We discussed the situation in the Middle East and exchanged views about it, including the prospect of proximity talks,’’ Dayan said. Such talks were suggested by Asst. Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco, who was present at the Laird lunch and also attended the conference with Rogers.

Proximity talks would be held in a New York hotel where Egyptian and Israeli delegations would stay under one roof without direct contact with either side. Sisco would shuttle between the two trying to arrange a Suez settlement.

As far as Israel is concerned, Dayan said, ‘‘Our government is ready to join the proximity talks and I have reconfirmed that.’’

Asked about the decision of the Nixon administration to resume delivery of Phantom and Skyhawk jets to Israel, Dayan said that ‘‘Now we feel better . . .’’

He sidestepped the question whether the military balance was maintained by the promised U.S. delivery of fighter-bombers by saying that to define such a balance ‘‘was a very complicated thing.’’

Asked whether he brought new proposals to facilitate the opening of negotiations on the Suez, Dayan said he did not because ‘‘the old ones are still good. We want peace and hope the two parties will compromise while they are negotiating.’’

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Moshe Dayan

FEB 4 1972

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Dayan 15C

TEL AVIV AP — Defense Minister Moshe Dayan flew to the United States today to talk with American officials and sell Israel bonds. He said he hopes 1972 will be ‘‘a year of negotiations and not a year of shooting in the Middle East.’’

Dayan is to address Jewish fund-raising groups during his two-week isit and meet in Washington with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and Undersecretary of State Joseph Sisco.

Dayan refused to be specific about his aims in the Washington talks but said, ‘‘If the Americans supply all the demands of our minister of finance who is there now, I will be satisfied.’’

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir left Thursday for a two-week U.S. visit.

Dayan's daughter Yael was joining him in Paris for the American trip.

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Dayan

FEB 4 1972

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Dayan

NEW YORK AP - Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said Friday that ‘‘there is a good chance of the Seuz Canal reopening without Israeli troops withdrawing from its banks.’’

Dayan did not elaborate on the comment, made during a news conference held under heavy security precautions at the General Aviation Building at Kennedy Airport.

Dayan had arrived here for a two-week visit during which he will meet in Washington with Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Undersecretary of State Joseph Sisco, the State department specialist in Middle East affairs.

Dayan refused to be specific about his aims in Washington but declared, ‘‘I am not here on a shopping trip.’’

Earlier Friday in Tel-Aviv Dayan remarked, ‘‘if the Americans supply all the demands of our minister of finance who is there now, I will be satisfied.’’

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir left Israel Thursday for a two-week visit in the United States.

Besides meeting with American officials, Dayan, accompanied by his daughter Yael and Brigadier General Joshau Raviv, will meet in several cities with United Jewish Appeal officers and camapign to sell Israel bonds.

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Moshe Dayan

DEC 28 1971

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Dayan Divorce NL

TEL AVIV AP - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel and his wife Ruth were divorced Tuesday after 36 years of marriage.

"We decided on this together,'' Mrs. Dayan told Israeli newsmen, but the defense minister declined comment. The marriage pact was dissolved at the home of Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren.

The Dayans, both natives of Palestine, met at an agricultural high school in Galilee. They have a home in the Tel Aviv suburb of Zahla which the defense minister has turned into an archeological museum. He will keep the house.

For several years Dyan has been seen frequently in the company of an attractive Tel Aviv woman named Rachel Rabinowitz, reportedly divorced from her lawyer husband six years ago.

Dayan, 56, and his wife, 54, have three children and five grandchildren.

The newspaper Haaretz reported that former Premier David Ben-Gurion intervened a number of years ago to keep the Dayan marriage from breaking up.

Yediot Aharonot, another journal, said Mrs. Dayan initiated divorce proceedings several weeks ago.

She is the manager of a well-known handicraft enterprise, and has been an activist in promoting Israeli-Arab contacts.

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Dayan

DEC 13 1970

Meet the Press

SEE: Jordan

Dayan

DEC 13 1970

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TEL AVIV AP - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan returned to Israel Sunday after a short visit to the United States and talks with President Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird.

Dayan said he didn't ask for antying in Washington and was not promised anything. He refused to answer questions on American arms supplies to Israel. This was one topic he had been expected to discuss there.

Dayan said he heard no suggestions from the Americans about Israel's return to the Middle East peace talks. He insisted his talks in Washington had no role in the issue of the conditions sought by Israel for rejoining the peace negotiations.

There is a feeling here, however, that his report to premier Golda Meir will figure in deliberations this week on whether and how to return to the talks.

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Dayan

DEC 12 1970

NEW YORK AP - Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan predicted Saturday night that 1971 would be the year in which ‘‘a decision on Israel will be accepted.’’

‘‘Israel is our homeland, we have no other,’’ he told an audience of more than 3,000 persons attending a fund raising dinner of the United Jewish Appeal.

The Israeli general, however, also said he could conceive of no acceptable solution to the Middle East crisis in which Jews would be excluded from Hebron—the ancient city which figure in Hebrew history.

‘‘We know many Arabs are there, ’’ he said,’’ but we want to build our houses next to theirs.’’

Dayan said Israel would to to a peace table to negotiate the Middle East crisis ‘‘without prior condition,’’ but said Israel could not negotiate from weakness because ‘‘it is dangerous for Jews to be weak.’’

‘‘We want to negotiate, not be told what to do,’’ he said.

Of his talks last week with President Nixon, Dayan said ‘‘I didn’t ask for anything and I wasn’t promised anything.’’

He had kind words for Jordan’s King Hussein, calling him ‘‘a most decent man among Arab leaders.’’ However, he questioned whether Hussein could guarantee peace in the Middle East.

‘‘This man could not maintain peace in the Intercontinental Hotel 200 yards from his palace. He could not stop the hijackers in his own country.

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Dayan

NEW YORK Dayan A316 add: country.’’

Dayan left from John F. Kennedy International Airport at 12:50 a.m. on El Al Flight 400, a regularly scheduled Boeing 707 carrying a full load of 152 passengers.

to Tel Aviv

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Moshe Dayan

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WASHINGTON AP — Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan discussed the Middle East conflict with President Nixon for 45 minutes Friday in a meeting described as cordial.

The White House and State Department refused to disclose points discussed, but a State Department spokesman said they were wide ranging.

Presidential press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said the United States is hopeful negotiations between Israel and Arab nations ‘‘can get under way as soon as possible.’’

Ziegler said the purpose of the meeting was ‘‘not to talk in any specific terms’’ about U.S. military aid to Israel.

Sitting in on the session in Nixon’s oval office were Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, Yitzhak Rabin, Israel’s ambassador to the United States, and Brig. Gen. Alexander Haig, Nixon’s deputy assistant for national security affairs.

Dayan is in the United States on a private visit to address a fund-raising group in New York.

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MOSHE DAYAN

DEC 11 1970

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WASHINGTON AP - President Nixon conferred for 45 minutes Friday with Israeli defense minister Moshe Dayan but the White House had little to say about the exchange.

Sitting in on the session was Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, Yitzhak Rabin, Israel’s ambassador to the United States and Brig. Gen. Alexander Haig, Nixon’s deputy assistant for national security affairs.

Press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said the purpose of the meeting was ‘‘not to talk in any specific terms’’ about United States military aid to Israel. He could not say whether Nixon and Dayan discussed prospects for initiation of Arab Israeli peace talks but reiterated the President is ‘‘still hopeful’’ on that score.

Israeli embassy officials said Dayan’s main business in his Washington visit is to listen to what Nixon, Laird and Secretary of State Rogers have to say and to convey their views to his government.

Nevertheless, U.S. officials said they expect Dayan to press the administration to drop its proposal that calls for Israel to withdraw from all but ‘‘insubstantial’’ parts of occupied Arab territory.

Dayan’s appearance in Washington followed that of King Hussein of Jordan.

Officials said Dayan would be given the same message that was given Hussein: That the Nixon administration remains sympathetic to the military and economic needs of both nations, but, before even considering their further needs it wants them, together with Egypt, to resume peace talks before the current cease fire ends on Feb. 5.

U.S. officials said they are confident the talks can start early in January637pes Dec.11

Moshe Dayan

DEC 9 1970

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NEW YORK AP - Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan arrived Wednesday for conferences with President Nixon at which he was expected to probe for what political, economic and military support his country can expect if it returns to the Mideast cease-fire talks.

''The main question I will be discussing is security,'' he told reporters in Tel Aviv. ''Naturally the question of the cease-fire will arise.''

oAsked at Kennedy Airport here for details, Dayan said, ''I have nothing in particular to tell him Nixon , but am here to listen very carefully, and if he has anything to say to me I'll appreciate it very much.''

Dayan said that Israel is ''enjoying the cease-fire, which I hope will last. Unfortunately the war is not over yet.''

He said Prime Minister Golda Meir and ''your President'' were handling the question of obstacles in the way of resuming the talks.

Mrs. Meir's cabinet said Sunday it wanted answers to the three-pronged support question.

Dayan supported the pullout from the ceasefire talks in September, when Israel said Egypt had moved new missiles into the demilitarized Suez Canal zone.

Since then, Dayan has changed his mind and has become a strong supporter of resuming the talks. He has suggested that this could be done on the basis of a parallel reduction of Israeli and Egyptian forces along the canal.

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By MARTIN ZUCKER
Associated Press Writer

Moshe Dayan

DEC 5 1970

TEL AVIV AP – To many Israelis, Moshe Dayan is the modern embodiment of the Jewish Biblical fighters he enjoys reading about.

In three major wars and in lesser battles he has emerged as a legendary, seemingly indestructible leader of men.

His exploits, successes and eye patch have made his one of the most famous faces in the world.

At 55, he has become paunchy. Still, a London newspaper recently listed him among the world's 10 ‘‘sexiest men.’’

Many Israelis consider him likely to succeed Premier Golda Meir, who is now 72. David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first primer, singled him out for such a role long ago.

It was Ben-Gurion who recognized Dayan's leadership ability in 1948 and appointed him as a 33 year old lieutenant colonel to command the Jerusalem front during the war of independence.

Palestinian-born and Arabic speaking, he was chosen to participate in confidential talks with King Abdullah and his advisers. On numerous occasions Dayan and other Jewish negotiators were visitors in the Jordan king's palace to discuss cease-fires boundaries and peace treaties.

Abdullah, the grandfather of King Hussein, was called a traitor by Arab Nationalists and murdered in 1951.

Twenty years later, a similar pursuit of negotiations brings Dayan to Washington this week. As defense minister he has been authorized to discuss conditions for Israel's return to the United Nations peace talks.

Israel quit the talks on the ground the Egyptians were cheating–building missile sites near the . .11/88 .1/8 ..&12/84 1/8.. ... 1/8 1/8 .

Israel quit the talks on the ground the Egyptians were cheating–building missile sites near the Suez Canal in violation of cease-fire agreements. Dayan championed the walkout. Then he changed his mind and said Israel should go back. The demand that the Egyptians remove the missiles as a condition for returning to the talks apparently was dropped as a hopeless case.

Asked recently about this ‘‘zig zag policy,’’ Dayan replied:

‘‘If you are trying to catch a rabbit and the rabbit zig zags, what can you do? First the Arabs passed the Khartoum resolution that they would never negotiate. Now they tell Secretary of State William P. Rogers they insist on talks.

‘‘Golda doens't like zig zags either. She thought the Egyptians should start again from scratch on the canal, but the most we can hope for is to defuse the present situation in some way.’’

Dayan has put forward a defusing proposal of his own. It involves a mutual thinning of forces, for instance heavy artillery, on both sides of the canal. This could create a favorable situation for talks, he says, and even a climate for Egypt to rebuild its destroyed canal citie .

Dayan stresses that even if peace is not attained, the efforts will have been worthwhile if new fighting is averted.

But, he adds, Israel wants to make the effort if only to avoid the prospect that in the future it may feel it missed something.

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Dayan

Dayan has advised the Arabs not to view Israel's desire for peace as a sign of weakness or an indication of national fatigue.

‘‘Our house is in very good order,’’ he said. ‘‘We have not budged an inch. The army and the air force are in a good state.’’

Dayan contends the Egyptians switched from war to a political tactic because of military failure along the canal front and because they were much stronger in politics than fighting. He believes Israel and Egypt could have settled matters long ago but for Soviet involvement.

Dayan's life parallels that of modern Israel. He was born in the Jordan Valley kibbutz of Degania, the eldest son of Russian born parents. Young Moshe was raised as a farmer, and he became minister of agriculture.

He has been defense minister since 1967. He was called to that post on the eve of the Middle East War which Israel won in a three front blitz in six days.

In 1956, as commander in chief of the Israeli army, he had led his forces to a brilliant victory in the Sinai campaign.

Dayan lost his left eye in 1941, when most of this area was under British and French control. He was fighting the Vichy French in Lebanon. A bullet smashed into the glass of his binoculars as he was looking for snipers.

During the war of independence he captured the Arab held twin towns of Lydda and Ramla by simply driving a line of jeeps through the main streets. Dayan established the Israeli officer tradition of commanding in battle, ‘‘Follow me,’’ instead of merely ‘‘Forward.’’

Later as commander in chief he promoted combat readiness reprisal raids against Arab saboteurs and airborne and commando training in an effort to make the Israeli soldier superior to the enemy.

Behind the wheel, he seemingly has little regard for his safety. Once after an accident his license was suspended three months.

He often escapes from work's tensions by pursuing his hobby, archeology. His backyard is filled with things dug up in the Holy Land. Two years ago he was injured in a cave in at an archeologica dig.

Despite his political popularity, Dayan is pretty much of a loner, with few friends. He dislikes small talk, and cuts off a meeting when the subject at hand is exhausted.

He also dislikes people who fawn on him. When a tourist asked him for his autograph he stomped away, muttering, ‘‘I am not a movie star.’’

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Dayan

NOV 29 1970

TEL AVIV AP - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said Sunday night Israel was ready for unconditional peace talks with the Arabs but he warned this willingness should not be considered a sign of weakness.

Dayan did not say, however, if Israel might rejoin the United Nations peace talks with Egypt and Jordon, which it quit Sept. 6.

Dayan made the remarks at a rally of his Labor party, shortly after the government authorized him to hold political talks with American officials when he travels to the United States next month.

The defense minister said that despite Israel's readiness for unconditional talks, Jerusalem had ‘‘certain guidelines’’ for negotiations.

These were a continued Israeli presence on the Golan Heights of Syria, in the Gaza Strip of Egypt, and the Tiran Straits commanding passage from Israel to the Indian Ocean, he said.

Added to these demands, which Israel says are vital to its security, would be an agreement that no Arab army crosses the Jordan River westward toward Israel, he said.

Dayan emphasized that this did not mean ‘‘the Arabs have to sign their agreement to these conditions in advance. We will sit together and discuss these matters.’’

In Jerusalem, Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon told a Labor party meeting that Israel would decide within a few weeks the conditions considered necessary to return to the U.N. talks. The conditions involve the Egyptian missile buildup along the Suez, he said, and they have not yet been completely determined.

Israel has ‘‘moral, political and military justification’’ to return to the U.N. talks, Allon said, and if it does not the world would blame Jerusalem for the lost opportunity to achieve peace.

Dayan told the Tel Aviv gathering that Israel wants negotiations ‘‘to examine ways to end the fighting. . .because there is no point in war’’ but ‘‘if the war is resumed we will fight.’’

He urged Israelis not to fear that talks would be harmful. ‘‘If they don't work out, we can quit them.’’ he said.

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His trip, originally limited to a speaking engagement for the United Jewish Appeal in New York, has now been upgraded significantly.

It is expected that the Israeli defense chief will be invited to meet with his American counterpart, Melvin R. Laird, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and possibly even President Nixon.

In these contacts Dayan will no doubt be authorized to sound out the Americans on Israel's attitude concerning its return to the suspended Middle East peace talks at the United Nations.

His discussions are likely to center on conditions which the Israelis are reported seeking before returning to the talks. They involve future American military aid, a vigorous use of Washington's deterrent power against increasing Soviet involvement in the Middle East and American support in the United Nations against Russian-Arab moves against Israel.

There is belief here that Dayan also will use the opportunity to explain some of his ideas about a new cease fire agreement with the Egyptians, including a thinning out of forces along the Suez Canal to create a better negotiating climate.

Israel boycotted the U.N. talks with Egypt and Jordan on Sept. 6, in protest of what it claimed was a continuing Egyptian missile buildup near the canal in violation of the cease fire arrangement.

Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli ambassador in the United States, reported on bilateral matters at the Sunday Cabinet meeting. He is to return to his post at the beginning of the week and report to his government on the Washington mood.

His observations are expected to have a bearing on instructions given to Dayan for his talks with U.S. officials.

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Moshe Dayan

SEP 11 1970

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An AP News Analysis
By MARTIN ZUCKER
Associated Press Writer

TEL AVIV AP - Some Isralis are saying that Moshe Dayan has in effect become acting premier. It seems certain that the defense minister has emerged stronger than ever from recent decision-making.

One influential newspaper says the patch-eyed minister is dictating foreign policy to a large extent, as well as defense policy. He has threatened his resignation to fight for his views-and some people are convinced Golda Meir's Cabinet would fall if Dayan left it. At the same time, available information indicates that the premier has grown to have increasing confidence in Dayan's judgment on security matters.

It was at Dayan's insistence that Israel suspended its participation in the indirect peace talks with Egypt and Jordan.

According to many sources, Dayan last week forced his will on the majority of the Cabinet over the issue of the Egyptian missiles and the resumption of the talks at the United Nations. He was the first Cabinet minister to charge Cairo with violating the standstill. Furthermore, he has consistently held that the United States, guarantor and sponsor of the plan, must right the situation.

Dayan, the 55-year-old former chief of staff, felt that Israel should not participate in the peace talks-part of the American peace package-while the Egyptian in his opinion were flagrantly violating the other part of it.

He argued that Israel should not at any point compromise with any breaking of agreements by the Arabs, contending that if this was done in the beginning, then the country's position would be more difficult later.

The majority of the Cabinet favored Israel's return to the talks, but only to insist on removal of the missile sites allegedly built after the Aug. 7 cease-fire start. This was to be a prerequisite for further discussion.

According to the Israeli press, Dayan never said outright he would resign. One newspaper said that Dayan indicated he would feel obliged to explain publicly what he thought was being done wrong and in order to feel free to do this he would have to leave the Cabinet.

A top-level meeting on the issue took place Sept. 3. Key partners in the government coalition said they would walk out with Dayan if his line was not accepted. It was accepted.

But then, according to informed sources, before the official Cabinet decision last Sunday, leading ministerial opponents of the Dayan method pressed Mrs. Meir to take the softer approach. The driving forces were said to be the deputy prime minister, Yigal Allon, and Foreign Miniser Abba Eban.

Mrs. Meir supported her defense minister's stand and ''after Sntense arguments'' the decision not to participate in the talks was adopted, the sources said.

Thus the talks have been bandoned by Israel until the alleged new missile sites are removed or a new standstill agreement is reached.

Haarets, an influential newspaper often critical of the government, said this was the fourth time in the last month that Dayan had applied his ''fantastic talent'' for twisting the government's arm to his will.

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Wirephoto NY 4
By SUSAN EVERLY
Associated Press Writer

Mrs. Dayan

MAR 11 1970

NEW YORK AP - Israel has fewer youth problems than the United States because its young people have a cause to rally around, says the wife of the Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

‘‘Israeli youth have the challenge of fighting for their country,’’ said Ruth Dayan. ‘‘They are ready to give up their lives.’’

On a four-week tour of the United States, the wife of Israel’s military hero observed, ‘‘The youth problems here seem terrible laterly...particularly the fighting in the universities and the drug taking.’’

Israeli youth, said Mrs. Dayan, a mother of three, are ‘‘civilians and soldiers at the same time.’’ And, she added, ‘‘No one tries to get out of their military service.’’

In an interview before she addressed a luncheon of the women’s division of the United Jewish Appeal at the St. Regis-Sheraton Hotel Tuesday, Mrs. Dayan said she had recently learned her actor son Assaf had been ‘‘called up on the border.’’

Mrs. Dayan said Israeli mothers have learned to live with the Middle East conflict which constantly takes their sons away, but she added, ‘‘When you’re in the car or at a meeting, you catch yourself thinking, ‘Where is he now?’’’

The Dayans have two other children, a daughter Yael, an author, and another son Ehud, a farmer. Mrs. Dayan herself is an expert in arts and crafts and has worked to develop Israel’s handicraft industry.

Although married 35 years, she said she and her husband have ‘‘never had a one-day holiday’’ and never have taken a trip together.

‘‘In Israel, something is always happening, and not only in the Dayan family,’’ she said at the luncheon.

Mrs. Dayan is touring the United States to promote UJA fund raising for her country. She returns to Israel March 18.

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Dayan

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Mideast-Dayan 290

By GRANVILLE WATTS

TEL AVIV, Israel AP - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today ‘‘the Egyptians may renew the war and bomb Tel Aviv.’’

Dayan was commenting on President Gamal Abdel Nasser’s Cairo speech Wednesday in which Nasser said Egypt has the military strength to fight Israel ‘‘for liberation now.’’

Dayan said apparently Nasser believes a new war with Israel has already begun.

Speaking to newsmen in the occupied town of Hebron during an Israeli army search for Arab saboteurs, Dayan said Israel would have to ‘‘Be prepared for everything Nasser said he might do.’’

The defense minister stressed, however, that he did not think a full-scale war was imminent this summer.

Political circles in Israel believe that Nasser continues to mislead the Egyptian people ‘‘just as he did before the six-day war in 1967.

One high informed Israeli commented: ‘‘He’s pushing for a war. He’s promising them war. And he may, in this way, bring another disaster upon them.’’

He said that Nasser no longer respected the cease-fire along the Suez Canal.

‘‘It’s most important that the big powers realize this is the source of the trouble,’’ he said. ‘‘If they want to contribute 5o peace in the Middle East, the big powers should see to it that Egypt honors the cease-fire and persuades the Arab nations to come to the negotiating table with Israel to sign a real peace treaty.’’

Referring to Nasser’s call for a new Arab summit, the source said the Egyptians want to regain control over the other Arab nations-their influence having been weakened since the 1967 war.

‘‘It’s also possible that Nasser wants more money from the rich brothers the oil states for Egypt’s war efforts,’’ he said.

The source commented on Nasser’s claim of fresh Soviet messages promising unconditional Soviet support against Israel.

‘‘Israel is concerned over Russia’s moves and Russia’s actions and intentions,’’ he said. ‘‘Russia is no baby.’’

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Dayan

APR 5 1969

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CAIRO AP - Egyptian newspapers said today Defense Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel escaped an assassination attempt by Arab guerrillas last Wednesday during a visit to Nablus.

The papers quoted the Jordanian press, which attributed the story to travelers, as saying ‘‘a large rock fell on Dayan’s car and this was followed by a machine-gun attack. Dayan’s car managed to get out of range the reports added.

In Tel Aviv, a Defense Ministry spokesman called the report ‘‘definitely absurd,’’ and added: ‘‘I drove with him to Nablus.’’

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MAR 22 1969

Dayan

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Dayan
By HAL McCLURE

TEL AVIV AP - Israel's outspoken defense minister, Gen. Moshe Dayan, is in trouble again with his party's bosses.

The source of the dispute is basic: Dayan, still ambitious at 53, wants to be the next prime minister. His old political foes, represented by Prime Minister Golda Meir and the secretary-general of the dominant Labor Party, Pinhas Sapir, are standing in the way.

Mrs. Meir, 70, holds the premiership vacated by the death of Levi Eshkol but her term expires in November.

What stirred the latest wrath of the old guard Labor chieftains was a speech Dayan made before a students' meeting in Haifa.

Dayan said he was a Labor party man all right but he had been made to feel alone inside the party. And he added that, psychologically speaking, he would not have much difficulty leaving the party.

Political observers feel Dayan has little chance of winning the top spot on the Labor party lists in the November general elections if he remains in the party.

Mrs. Meir may decide to remain on - and she could if she so desired - or the party leadership may pass the mantle to Dayan's rival, Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, Sapir or someone else.

Meanwhile, a ''Dayan for premiership in or outside the party'' campaign is burgeoning. Signatures of support are being collected through Israel - a move already labeled ''undemocracit'' by Sapir and Mrs. Meir.

Dayan told the Haifa students he would not oppose the movement. He added that he would have to ''choose in good time before the elections'' whether he would stay or bolt the party.

The students applauded.

Mrs. Meir has kept Eshkol's Cabinet intact. There is little evidence that she would want to fire Dayan at this stage, thus driving him outside the party and most certainly into an independent party race for premiership.

If Mrs. Meir found a replacement for Dayan, perhaps Allon, it would not be a popular move with many people. They trust Dayan as the Jewish state's top defender.

But the day moves nearer when Dayan will have to decide to stick with the old guard or go it alone.

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MAR 11 1969

Dayan

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Mideast-Chinese

JERUSALEM AP - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said Tuesday Israel has proof Communist China is training and supplying Arab saboteurs.

He did not elaborate in his reply to a question in the Knesset, parliament.

Dayan asserted the Soviet Union had supplied Egypt with "well over" $2 billion worth of armaments since the 1967 Middle East war.

DF325pes March 11

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Dayan

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Mideast-Grenade 120

TEL AVIV AP - A hand grenade thrown at an Israeli military vehicle a few minutes after Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan passed by killed two Arab boys and wounded 10 other persons in the occupied city of Gaza Monday, the Israeli army reported.

Dayan had passed through the city square while on an unannounced tour of the area.

The youths killed were aged 7 and 19.

Dayan was accompanied by his personal assistant, Gen. Shlomo Gazit; The Gaza area commander, Lt. Col. Shlomo Azari; head of the civilian administration, Lt. Col. Yehiel Ben Zvi, and commander of the Southern district, Gen. Yeshayahu Gavish.

The teeming refugee city has been the scene of bitter confrontations and violence during the past two weeks, climaxed Sunday when 93 Arab schoolgirls were injured by Israeli troops during a wild stone-throwing demonstration.

RP230pes Feb. 3

Dayan

DEC 16 1968

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Dayan 19

TEL AVIV, Israel AP - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan returned from a weekend visit to New York today and said he found no sign of any ‘‘impending change in the policy of the new U.S. administration regarding the Middle East.’’

In New York to address a United Jewish Appeal dinner, Dayan also met President-elect Nixon. It was Dayan’s first trip outside Israel since the 1967 Middle East war.

He told an airport news conference he discussed no concrete problems with Nixon, describing the talk as ‘‘interesting, pleasant and positive.’’

He added: ‘‘I have returned encouraged.’’

Regarding statements by Nixon’s fact-finding envoy William W. Scranton that Washington’s policies in the Middle East smust be ‘‘more even-handed,’’ the patch-eyed defense minister said: ‘‘There were repercussions to these statements, and I don’t mean what he said on the need to improve U.S.-Arabs relations. This is the right approach in my eyes as well.

‘‘I refer to his statement on the need for a more balanced U.S. policy in the Middle East. This has been interpreted by Jews . . . as possibly meaning an improvement in relations with Egypt at Israel’s expense,’’ he said, without elaborating.

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DEC 15 1968

Dayan

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NEW YORK AP - Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said Sunday he believed the Soviet Union ‘‘wants peace’’ in the Middle East.

Dayan made the comment in an interview on the ABC television show, ‘‘Issues and Answers.’’

He said he did not think there would be another Arab-Israeli war ‘‘for a long time,’’ adding, ‘‘Conditions just don’t call for it.’’

Dayan also said ‘‘nothing concrete’’ came out of his meeting Saturday with President-elect Nixon. He said the visit was a courtesy call and that he and Nixon ‘‘didn’t discuss . . . any peace plan’’ for the Middle East.

Nixon met with Dyan only a day after he met with former Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania, his Middle East fact finder.

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Dayan

DEC 14 1968

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Defense

NEW YORK AP - Israeli ~~Foreign~~ Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said Saturday night that the United States can prevent another war in the Middle East by supplying weapons to Israel and, at the same time, discouraging Soviet intervention on the Arab side.

‘‘The key to the resumption of war is in the hands of the Soviets,’’ said Dayan, claiming the Arabs would resume open warfare if the Russians gave them the ‘‘green light and promised support.’’

By giving Israel arms and by stopping Soviet intervention, he explained, the United States can prevent war.

Dayan, who met with President-elect Nixon earlier Saturday, spoke at a United Jewish Appeal dinner.

~~His remarks were prepared for delivery.~~

Dayan told the 3,000 in the audience he was ‘‘very pleased’’ with the results of his meeting with Nixon.

Regarding extension of American influence in the Middle East, Dayan said, ‘‘I'm all for that. I know that the United States will not get popularity there in a cheap way-by giving up old friends.’’

He said that Israel looked to America ‘‘to back us in our struggle for peace and normal relations with our Arab neighbors.’’

Dayan said that despite guerrilla attacks at the border of Israel, ‘‘it can safely be said there is no prospect of moving us back even one yard.’’

The minister said that Israel has a duty to those Arabs now living within its borders as a result of the June, 1967, war and ‘‘must and should consider the Arabs not as enemies but as people toward whom we have a governmental responsibility-the responsibility to provide them with the services and the conditions that can enable them to lead as normal a life as possible.’’

Speaking at the same dinner, Henry Ford II, chairman of the Ford Motor Co., said businessmen must remember that ‘‘the pursuit of private gain is only one of two strong legs of a successful economic democracy. The other is a vigorous sense of social responsibility.’’

He warned that if persons choose to reach goals through hatred and violence ‘‘we will live with hatred and violence,’’ no matter how high the goals.

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Moshe Dayan

DEC 13 1968

NEW YORK AP — Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said Friday he did not expect another war in the Middle East, but warned he did not expect an immediate peace either.

On arrival at Kennedy Airport, Dayan said, “I can't see peace coming right now. But we are hopeful it will come. But I don't see war coming. We don't expect war will come.”

Dayan is scheduled to meet Saturday with President-elect Nixon. Friday, Nixon's Middle East fact-finder, former Pennsylvania Gov. William W. Scranton, reported to the president-elect and urged an “even-handed” policy in the Middle East, with friendship to Arab nations as well as Israel.

Dayan said Israel was “ready and willing to meet all parties and to conclude peace with them.”

He also said his country would be “very happy about some agreement on the restriction of all kinds of arms to the Middle East, provided it includes all parties and not only Israel.”

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TEL AVIV AP - Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan flew to New York today for a speaking engagement. It was the first time he has left Israel since the Arab-Israeli war 18 months ago.

He told newsmen he would be in New York 48 hours, would speak for the United Jewish Appeal, and would meet no U.S. officials for political talks. Dayan said en route he would make ''a private visit of a couple of hours,'' in Paris.

Dayan

DEC 13 1968

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Dayan

DEC 1 1968

TEL AVIV, Israel AP - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan called Sunday for a swift and all-out effort to forge Israel and the Arab territory it occupies into one economic-but not political-unit.

In a prerecorded television interview, Dayan said: ''I believe we must make a more intensive and radical effort toward integrating the West Bank and the Gaza Strip into Israel-economic integration not political. Not annexation, and not conversion of the local inhabitants into Israeli citizens.''

The only alternatives to his plan, Dayan added, were to let the territories become independent units, ''which we do not want.''

The Arab land Israel took over in the 1967 Middle East war ''must be seen as a part of Israel from the economic point of view, and this link must be tied swiftly and immediately,'' he asserted.

He called for more money to be invested in the occupied areas toward this purpose, and urged the government to reach a decision on the future of the Israeli-ruled land.

Political sources say Dayan's remarks are a shot in a public dispute he is fighting with Industry Minister Pinchas Sapir, who has rejected the one-time general's aims as likely to cause Israel's Jewish image to be swallowed up by an overdose of Arab population.

Dayan predicted a situation of deadlock in the Middle East ''in the realistic future.''

''The deadlock will arise if we continue our refusal to budge from the cease-fire lines unless the move is to borders of peace, and if the Arabs will not make peace with us.''

Dayan ruled out the likelihood Israel would try to change the cease-fire lines by opening war.

''But I do not rule out the possibility war will break out again,'' he added.

He asserted that a Middle East settlement forced upon the region by the big powers ''would be worse than the armistice lines we have lived with for 19 years.''

But a dialogue between Soviet Russia and the United States is likely, he added, and these two might bring pressure on Israel and the Arabs to reach a settlement.

''And if they press, both sides will be ready to make concessions.''

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TEL AVIV, AP – Defense Minister Moshe Dayan still plans to pay a one-day visit to the United States Dec. 14 on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, the Defense ministry said today. But a spokesman declined to deny or confirm a report from New York that Dayan would meet with President-elect Richard M. Nixon.

''No definite schedule has been worked out,'' the spokesman said.

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Dayan

NOV 26 1968

AUG 11 1968

Dayan

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JERUSALEM AP - Samuel Dayan, 77, father of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, died in hospital here Sunday.

Samuel Dayan came to Israel from the Ukraine when he was a young man and helped found Degania, the first kibbutz cooperative settlement .

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Dayan

JUN 13 1968

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BY HAL MC CLURE
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

JERUSALEM (AP)-PREMIER LEVI ESHKOL HAS MADE HIS FIRST MOVE TO KEEP HIS FRIENDLY ENEMY, GEN. MOSHE DAYAN, FROM SUCCEEDING HIM.

ESHKOL TOLD PARLIAMENT MEMBERS OF HIS UNITED LABOR PARTY THIS WEEK THAT HE WANTS DAYAN'S RIVAL, YIGAL ALLON, AS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IN CHARGE OF SETTLING NEW IMMIGRANTS.

ALLON, AS CHAIRMAN OF THE PIONEERING ZIONIST-SOCIALIST ACHDUT HA 'AVODA PARTY, IS NOW LABOR MINISTER UNDER ESHKOL. DAYAN, THE CBLACK-PATCHED HERO OF THREE WARS AGAINST THE ARABS, IS ESHKOL'S DEFENSE MINISTER.

BOTH MEN HAVE THEIR SIGHTS ON THE PRIME MINISTRY WHEN ESHKOL, 72, STEPS DOWN OR IS FORCED OUT. GENERAL ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD NEXT YEAR.

ESHKOL AND DAYAN HAVE BEEN QUIETLY FEUDING SINCE DAYAN JOINED THE BREAKAWAY RAFI PARTY UNDER DAVID BEN-GURION THREE YEARS AGO. DAYAN WAS BROUGHT INTO ESHKOL'S COALITION GOVERNMENT SHORTLY BEFORE THE WAR. LAST JANUARY, RAFI, ACHDUT HA'AVODA, AND ESHKOL'S MAPAI JOINED TOGETHER TO FORM THE UNITED LABOR PARTY, ISRAEL'S LARGEST.

£B58 (EG)

THERE HAS BEEN SPECULATION ABOUT ESHKOL'S OWN FUTURE. INSIDERS INSIST THAT HE STILL ENJOYES GOOD HEALTH AND PLANS TO HEAD THE PARTY LISTS IN THE ELECTIONS.

THE ALLON PROPOSAL, WHICH REPORTEDLY HAS THE SUPPORT OF LABOR MEMBERS OF THE KNESSET OR PARLIAMENT, COULD MEAN HE HAS HAD SECOND THOUGHTS ABOUT CONTINUING.

ESHKOL STILL HAS WIDE POPULAR SUPPORT THAT STEMS FROM THE ISRAELI VICTORY LAST YEAR AND HIS TOUGH LINE AGAINST THE ARABS IN THE YEAR THAT FOLLOWED.

EITHER WAY THERE APPEARS LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE 49-YEAR-OLD ALLON, A FORMER PALMACH COMMANDER AND WAR HERO, WILL MOVE INTO THE SPITLIGHT AS ESHKOL'S NO. 2.

DAYAN 53, THE DASHING SOLDIER-ARCHEOLOGIST, IS STILL THE DARLING OF THE ISRAELI ARMY AND THE YOUNGER GENERATION. RECENT UNIVERSITY POLLS SHOW DAYAN OUTDISTANCING ALLON.

HOWEVER, THE POLITICAL APPARATUS STILL IS IN THE HANDS OF THE PROFESSIONALS, AND DAYAN MAY HAVE A TOUGHER FIGHT ON HIS HANDS THAN HE HAD A YEAR AGO AGAINST THE ARABS.

END ADV FRI PMS JUNE 14 SENT JUNE 13
ML/J904AED JUNE 13

APR 10 1968

Dayan

A091

qyy

TEL AVIV AP - Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, leaning on the arm of an aide and smiling, returned home today after spending three weeks in a hospital recovering from injuries suffered in a landslide at an archeological dig.

Well-wishers waiting outside Dayan's home in suburban Tel Aviv shouted ''mazal tov''—good luck—when he arrived in an inconspicuous army pickup truck.

The patch-eyed war hero was expected to return to a normal work schedule next week. He suffered a cracked vertebra and two broken ribs March 20 while digging for relics near Tel Aviv.

LS942aes April10

A081

Dayan

ryyrzt

TEL AVIV AP - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, injured in a cave-in at an archaeological dig last Wednesday, will return to work after Passover, April 13, officials said Wednesday.

SS7 34pes Mar 27

MAR 27 1968

MAR 22 1968

Dayan

A055
wyyfwyyf

Dayan NL 250
TEL AVIV AP – While Israel's Defense Minister Moshe Dayan was reported on the mend in a hospital here Friday, an Arab guerrilla organization claimed in Beirut, Lebanon, that it was responsible for the injuries he received Wednesday.

The belated claim of the Palestinian Arab El Fatah bore no resemblance to the Israeli version. The Israelis said he was hurt in a cave-in while pursuing his hobby of archaeology at digs on the outskirts of Tel Aviv.

There was no immediate Israeli comment on the Fatah statement, which said the Israeli version was false.

Dayan

A066
yyxyyx
Dayan NL CORRECTION
TEL AVIV Dayan NL A055 to fix paragraphing sub 4th graf: false

The Fatah statement said it happened like this: Dayan was traveling in a military convoy near Tel Aviv when Palestinian commandos of the Fatah military arm, Assifah, ambushed the convoy with machine guns and grenades. Dayan's car was thrown off the road and overturned, and two other Israeli vehicles were destroyed.

The day after Dayan was hurt, Israeli troops drove into Jordan in what Israel said was a reprisal for a mounting series of raids by guerrillas based in the Arab country across the Jordan River. A radio was placed in Dayan's hospital room and arrangements were made for him to work at his defense ministry job at his bed.
SM647pes March 22

Dayan

A065
yyxwyyf
TEL AVIV Dayan NL A055 add: his bed.

Dayan suffered broken ribs and back and chest injuries in the midweek mishap. A Defense Ministry spokesman said he had not suffered any damage to his aorta, his main artery, as had been reported earlier.

''I'm no prophet,'' a hospital spokesman said, ''but the situation will be much clearer in a few days. He has managed to get in a lot of sleep and this is a good sign of a man on the way to recovery.''
re640pes march 22

Dayan, Moshe

MAR 21 1968

A077

eeee Dayan 160

TELE AVIV, Israel AP - Moshe Dayan suffered no internal injuries when he was injured in a cave-in Wednesday, doctors report.

Pursuing his intense interest in archeology, the one-eyed defense minister and hero of three aars was partly buried in a pit in which he was working on the outskirts of Tel Aviv. Persons nearby quickly excavated him.

Despite assurances at Tel Hashomer Hospital that Dayan was in no danger and was in satisfactory condition, reliable sources said he suffered damage to the main artery from his heart and had two broken ribs and a fractured vertebra.

What part he was playing in the Israeli army drive today across the Jordan River into east Jordan was not known.

Maj. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, chief of staff, said Wednesday after visiting Dayan in the hospital: ''The general's accident won't affect the chain of command too much.''

The 52-year-old general was a hero in Israel's 1948 war of independence, the 1956 conflict with Egypt and the June war last year against Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

WW923aes mar 21

A068
yyxryyr
Dayan Bjt 2nd NL 230
By ED BLANCHE
Associated Press Writer

Dayan ①

MAR 20 1968

TEL AVIV AP - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, Israeli soldier hero of three wars, was seriously injured by a cave-in Wednesday in pursuit of his lifelong passion for archeology.

The 52-year-old Dayan, a major general, was buried for a minute or two in the collapse of dirt walls and suffered damage to the main d[illegible]n artery from his heart, reliable sources said. He also was said to have broken two ribs and a vertebra.

After tests, doctors reported Wednesday night there were no grounds for fear that Dayan suffered other internal injuries. Dr. Haim Shieber, director-general of Tel Hashomer Hospital, said Dyan was ''in no danger and his condition is satisfactory.''

The sources said the cave-in had injured Dayan's aorta, the main vessel carrying blood from the heart, and that an operation might be necessary.

Dayan, who wears a black patch over the socket of the left eye he lost while fighting for the British in World War II, was working at an excavation on Tel Aviv's outskirts when earth and gravel gave way around him. Witnesses said he apparently was in shock when he was dug out, and complained of back pains. Ambulance men gave him oxygen.

With Israel tense over a threat of renewed conflict with Jordan, arrangements were made for Dayan to work at his bed while hospitalized. Prime Minister Levi Eshkol called on him at the hospital with the chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev.

''The general's accident won't affect the chain of command too much,'' one military source said, ''but it has happened at an anxious time.''

Doctors said Dayan was in good spirits and had a radio at the beside ''so he can keep in touch with the current situation and international events.''

His wife, Ruth, was at his side.

A030 The passion for archeology that Dayan has had since his youth took him Wednesday morning to digs at Azor, near Cholon on Tel Aviv's outskirts. He was working in an excavation pit about 10 feet deep at about 2 p.m. when it gave way, burying him for one or two minutes in a mound of gravel and dirt. The cause of the cave-in was unclear but it was thought it might have been due to vibrations from a nearby construction site.

Women from a nearby housing project raced to help rescuers.

''We didn't know who it was,'' one of the women said. ''We were amazed when we found out it was Dayan.''

An ambulance took him to the hospital, bleeding. Hospital sources said he was conscious.

Dayan has joined fighting and archeology all his life and as he explained to an interviewer: ''I suppose I go digging not only because I like archeology but also to be alone.''

He is known to have stooped to pick up shards of pottery while a general on the Jerusalem front in Israel's 1948 war of independence and to have hunted trenches for artifacts after leading his troops to a lighning victory over Egypt in 1956.

Following Israel's victory last June in the six-day Middle East war-Dayan became defense minister barely a week before it broke out-the general poked for artifacts in the sands near Suez.

In 1956, he recalled, a furrow dug by a Sherman tank unearthed a 6,000-year-old workshop for flint implements in the Sinai Desert.

Underneath the bodies of Egyptian soldiers at Tell Ali Munter, Dayan found a Cannaite grave from 1300 B.C. He brought home a jug and a plate to the backyard museum he made out of his garage, where visitors say he sometimes works for hours, squatting ''like an Arab'' and pasting together bits of potsherd.

Other Israelis, put off by Dayan's brusque manner and self-assurance, have accused him of using his high rank to make illegal excavations.

Sub 3rd graf to correct aorta function: satisfactory.

The sources said the cave-in had injured Dayan's aorta, the main vessel carrying blood from the heart, and that an operation might be necessary. The earth and gravel that crashed around Dayan alos broke two ribs, a vertebra, and caused chest injuries and possible internal damage.

J-RP346pes March 20

A059
wyyfqyy
With Mideast
NEW YORK AP - Israel's defense minister, Moshe Dayan, Thursday cancelled a scheduled trip to the United States because of the renewed outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East.

He broke off the tour as Israel and Jordan staged the biggest artillery and tank battle across the Jordan river since the six-day war in June, with Israeli jets swarming into attacks on Jordanian positions.

Dayan

A064
NEW YORK Dayan cancellation A059 adds positions.

Dayan, whose black eyepatch caught the world imagination during last June's fighting, was to have arrived Friday afternoon for a series of public appearances in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles under the sponsorship of the United Jewish Appeal.

A UJA spokesman said the visit was ''indefinitely postponed.''

r 609pes Feb 15

Dayan

FEB 15 1968
FEB 15 196

Dayan

JAN 15 1968

A069

yyxqyy

TEL AVIV, Israel AP - Defense Minister Moshe Dayan appealed Monday to four Egyptian generals, prisoners of the June 5-10 war, to explain to Egyptian authorities Israel's viewpoint. They are to be released next week.

Dayan met the generals at an Israeli prisoner of war camp, after the start of a general exchange of prisoners by Egypt and Israel last week.

‘‘If you believe there is no place for a Jewish state in the Middle East,’’ Dayan said, ‘‘and you believe we must be wiped off the map, we will answer with war.

‘‘When you return to your country, you will do well to express not only your own ideas, but also our way of seeing things.’’

Dayan then ate a meal with the officers, chatted with them, shook hands and wished them success.

DF-HB703pes Jan. 15

Dayan

DEC 17 1967

A034

zyyu v

Dayan 220

JERUSALEM, ISRAEL AP - Prime Minister Levi Eshkol assailed Defense Minister Moshe Dayan Sunday but stopped short of demanding his resignation, informants said.

Dayan called for the resignation of Eshkol last week.

At the weekly Cabinet meeting here Sunday Eshkol said he ''regretted'' Dayan's statement, but because of the current crisis would not ''draw the consequences'' from the attack, a communique said.

The informants interpreted this to mean Eshkol would not demand that Dayan resign.

Dayan explained his statement was not an attack on the much-criticized coalition government but a principle of his Rafi party. This apparently cooled the hotter tempers in the Cabinet.

The war hero declared Wednesday when Rafi voted to join Eshkol's big Mapai labor party and the left-wing Achdut Havodah to form a united labor front that Eshkol and Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir should be replaced.

The sources said they did not believe, however, that Eshkol, at odds with Dayan since he was appointed defense minister six months ago, would leave the matter at a simple rebuke.

''Dayan has been a pain in his neck for too long,'' one source said. ''Personal rivalries apart, the party pressure may be too great for Eshkol to leave it alone.''

Dayan's declarations put in peril the already uneasy three-party alliance. His statements have drawn criticism from the Mapai leadership, and he is feuding with the Achdut Havodah boss, Labor Minister Yigal Allon.

r 539pes Dec 17

A034
zyyuiv
Dayan Bjt 410
An AP News Analysis
By HAL MCCLURE
Associated Press Writer

Dayan

DEC 16 1967

TEL AVIV, Israel AP - Israeli war hero Moshe Dayan's chances of becoming prime minister brightened considerably last week when his maverick Rafi party voted to rejoin the ruling Mapai party.

Rafi and Mapai, along with hhe left wing Achdut Havodah, are scheduled to meet in January to form a unified Labor party controlling 59 seats in the 120-man Knesset, or parliament.

Dayan's supporters are basing their strategy on the premise that their man will pick up enough backing in the unified party to wrest the leadership away from Prime Minister Levi Eshkol or his designated successor.

Eshkol's own future is in doubt. But the feeling is that the 72-year-old prime minister will not run again. Indeed, there has been talk that Eshkol might throw his support to another war hero, Labor Minister Yigal Allon, 49, of Achdut Havodah.

But patch-eyed Dayan, as defense minister and the Israeli darling of the June war, holds a lead over outspoke Allon-at least for the moment.

The fight for the prime ministry has already started.

Allon leveled a blistering charge against Dayan last month, accusing him of mishandling the war with the Arabs.

Dayan was reported to have been furious but refused to be drawn into a public controversy.

More
j306pes dec 16

Dayan's cause also can expected to be backed by his old mentor, David Ben-Gurion, Israel's crusty father symbol and former prime minister. ''B.G.'' still must be reckoned with in Israeli politics, although his influence has waned because of alleged dovishness before the June war and his single-minded quarrel with the Mapai leadership.

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Ben-Gurion, 81, broke with Mapai, the party he helped found in 1930, and formed Rafi two years ago. His protege, Dayan, and several other Mapai stalwarts followed him reluctantly.

The new party, however, drawing much of its grass roots strength from Israeli youth, flourished, and because of its growing power many Rafi rank and filers wanted to go it alone rather than rejoin Mapai. But Dayan expressed the majority will when he told the convention which voted no return to the fold: ''...It is necessary to go in because Mapai is the ruling party and can be changed only from within, not from outside.''

He then bluntly called for the ouster of Eshkol and his finance minister, Pinhas Sapir.

Mapai's leadership noted Dayan's call to battle but decided to hold the January unity convention any way.

General elections are not scheduled until 1969. In Israeli politics that is several light years away.

j321pes dec 16

A017
Mrs. Dayan bjt 450
Wirephoto NY3
By SALLY RYAN
Associated Press Writer

Dayan

JUL 10 1967

NEW YORK AP - Mrs. Moshe Dayan, green-eyed wife of the Israeli defense minister, twirled a pink rose in midtown Manhattan and talked about peace. She already is working on it.

A grandmother, weaver and basketmaker herself, she moved in behind the tanks in the Middle East last month as sort of a one-woman Peace Corps.

''It was so joyous,'' she said in a weekend interview here. ''I went to Bethlehem to visit the family of friends.''

She came away with some black Dead Sea stone vases, carefully etched, and the promise of more.

''They do beautiful work, but they never had any government plan there before,'' she said. ''Now they belong to our government. We will work with them. There are dressmakers, olive wood carvers, too.''

She went to the Gaza Strip.

''The refugee problem there is very acute. They make rugs and lovely handwoven fabrics,'' she said, linking the two. ''Now we will have to get them some wool to work with. They used to get it from Cairo. We have some-not enough, but we will find it.''

She also called in an American expert for advice on how to work with refugees on a large scale.

Mrs. Dayan's concern for refugees and handicrafts is nothing new.

With the wave of immigrants to Israel in 1948, she volunteered to teach agriculture. But then she noticed the handicrafts in the homes she visited, and set out to encourage and preserve them.

In 1954 she sat up Maskit, an arts and crafts firm, with the aid of the Israeli government and the Jewish Agency. It now has 700 families, some of them handicapped and many of them refugees and Arabs, producing decorative fabrics, jewelry, ceramics and rugs.

She flew to New York Friday for six days to promote Israeli-made handicrafts, at the suggestion of Jerry Silverman, a Manhattan dress manufacturer, to make up for lagging sales at home.

''We didn't know the war was going to end so soon,'' she said softly.

Mrs. Dayan was driving to Jerusalem to seek funds for training some girls when she heard on the car radio that war had broken out.

''I ran to a petrol station,'' she said. ''I stayed there four hours. Every once in awhile, I'd call my sister-she's the wife of the chief of operations-and she'd tell me not to worry, there were no more Egyptian planes. So much happened in that four hours, and there I was in that petrol station.

''I was worried about my daughter Yael 28, a novelist . She was in the front lines in the Sinai. One son was in the antiaircraft artillery, and he was angry because there were almost no enemy planes to shoot at.'' An actor, he will be married July 22.

~~A second son, a farmer, was with the navy which took Sharm-el-Sheikh.~~

A second son, a farmer, was with the navy detachment that helped take the Sharm-el-Sheikh area.

As for her husband: ''I can't be worried about him,'' she said, flashing a smile.

That night he was sworn in as defense minister, after some delays awaiting the arrival of Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol.

''We sat around listening to the radio,'' she said. ''The Arab radio was screaming that Jerusalem was in flames, and saying there was a price on my husband's head-dead or alive.

''The Israeli radio was unbelievably good. It kept playing wonderful folk songs, funny things. There was one-to the tune of 'When the Saints Go Marching In,' only it said 'When the day of peace arrives, we'll play football in Beirut.' Things like that.

''All of the hatred was so great on the Arab radio. We never felt like that.

''They really aren't warlike people. They certainly don't know how to fight.

''Why, their officers are worse enemies of their soldiers than we are,'' said Mrs. Dayan, who met her husband at an agricultural school in 1934 and has seen him through four wars. ''They were only interested in saving their own skins.''

zr236aed July 10

Dayan

JUL 8 1967

A096

NEW YORK AP - Mrs. Moshe Dayan, wife of the Israeli defense minister and war hero, came to the defense of her husband Friday.

She said she was in complete accord with her husband’s statement on Wednesday claiming the Gaza Strip for Israel.

Dayan’s statement at a news conference caused some embarrassment to the Israeli government.

Friday, Premier Levi Eshkol credited Israel’s victory last month to Maj. Gen. Itzhak Rabin, chief of staff, and his men. He said Dayan’s main contribution had been to boost morale, and that he hadn’t won the war singlehandedly.

‘‘No one believes he did,’’ Mrs. Dayan told newsmen upon her arrival to promote Israeli arts and crafts and help raise money for refugees who have come under Israeli control.

‘‘The standard of Arab living will go up immediately,’’ she said.

She said the holy places in Jerusalem ‘‘never have been as free as they are now.’’

If the situation in the Middle East were up to the people there, both Arab and Israeli, peace would come, she said.

Mrs. Dayan said that during the war all she worried about was her husband and her three e

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AM958aed July 8

Biog!

DAYAN, MOSHE

JUN 2 1967

A027
Dayan Personality in the News Bjt 450

JERUSALEM AP - Israel's new defense minister picked up a rifle at the age of 12 to defend his communal farm against Bedouin marauders.

In the 40 years since, Moshe Dayan has fought the Arabs, the British and the Vichy French. In 1956, the general with the black eye patch commanded the Israeli forces who routed Egypt's army and captured the Sinai Peninsula in just six days.

Nine years after Dayan resigned as army chief of staff, a new Egyptian troop buildup in Sinai and Egypt's threat to blockade Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba has brought him back to supervise Israel's military machine.

Dayan at 52 remains a hero although he infuriated some of his countrymen with his 1965 book ''Sinai Campaign Diary,'' which ''told about the mistakes, of Israeli tanks firing on other Israeli tanks accidentally, of some of our officers disobeying orders.''

To the criticism, he replied: ''It happened and that's what counts.''

As to his achievements in occupying a foreign area three times the size of Israel: ''I knew it could be done.''

Dayan is a sabra, a native-born Israeli. The word is the Hebrew name for the prickly pear that sprouts from Israel's desert cactus. He was born to Russian parents at Deganiya, the first kibbutz-communal farm-south of the Sea of Galilee in Palestine.

A sentry at 12, at 14 he was training in the Haganah, the Jewish militia before the state of Israel was proclaimed in 1948. At 18 he was in fire fights with Arabs and at 22 he was second in command to Capt. Orde C. Wingate, the British officer who was organizing Jewish commandos in 1937.

Britain, ruling Palestine under a League of Nations mandate, feared political repercussions from Wingate's work and recalled him. It declared Haganah illegal, captured Dayan in 1939 and sentenced him to five years in prison.

For World War II fighting against the Vichy French and their Arab allies in Syria, Britain needed Palestinian scouts and released Dayan to help out. The black eye patch came after a battle in Lebanon, when a bullet jammed a telescope into his left eye.

In the Jews' fight to form Israel in 1948-9, then Lt. Col. Dayan's forces captured Lydda and Ramle and cleared the Negev Desert. Dayan, who speaks fluent Arabic, headed the Israeli armistice delegation at the end of the Palestine war.

He became army chief of staff in 1953 and began modernizing and building up the Israeli armed forces. He insisted, among other things, that every officer be trained as a commando or paratrooper. He chose the paratroops and broke a leg in a jump in 1955.

After the Suez war, Dayan resigned as chief of staff in February, 1958, to make up the schooling he had missed in 30 years of fighting. Then he entered politics as a disciple of David Ben-Gurion, Israel's longtime premier.

Biog: Dayan

A036
Dayan Correction

JERUSALEM, Dayan, A27, inserting dropped word sub for 13th graf: premier.

He became agriculture minister in 1959 under Ben-Gurion but resigned as a result of political differences with Ben-Gurion's successor and old political enemy, Levi Eshkol. He remained a member of Parliament and in 1965 followed Ben-Gurion out of the ruling Mapai labor party to form the Rafi party.

Because of 14th graf

BJ510aed June 2

Because of his Interest in archeology, Dayan's house once was described as sort of a museum of artifacts. He paused during the Sinai campaign to examine the remains of a Canaanite grave of about 1300 B.C.

That campaign ended with United Nations forces taking over from Israeli troops in Sinai after the United States and the Soviet Union forced an end to the war. Dayan stood with his men as they furled the Israeli flags.

''A commander's place is with his men during a bitter withdrawal, even more than in time of conquest,'' he said.

BJ-DM410aed June 2